

# Reagan offers new deal to Russia on missile cutback

From Nicholas Ashford, New York

President Reagan, declaring that "a nuclear war cannot be won and must never be fought", yesterday unveiled new American concessions on intermediate-range (INF) nuclear weapons intended to meet Soviet concerns on three key issues: delaying progress at the Geneva arms reduction talks.

Speaking at the opening of the thirty-eighth session of the United Nations General Assembly, the President challenged the Soviet Union to prove that it genuinely wants to achieve an agreement on reducing INF missiles.

"The door to an agreement is open. It is time for the Soviet Union to walk through it," he said.

"The United States seeks and will accept any equitable, verifiable agreement that stabilizes forces at lower levels than currently exist. We are ready to be flexible in our approach, indeed willing to compromise."

The President's initiative was praised by Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Secretary, who said: "This important step makes it clear the West means business over disarmament. Now it is up to the Russians to respond in the same spirit."

President Reagan made frequent criticism of the Soviet Union during his 20-minute address, but the tone of his remarks was notably more muted than the harsh language he has recently been using to denounce the shooting down of the Korean airliner.

The Soviet delegation - which left one seat vacant for their absent Foreign Minister, Mr Andrei Gromyko - sat impassively through Mr Reagan's speech.

The first and most important of the new concessions announced by Mr Reagan would provide for a lower level of INF warheads in Europe so long as the two superpowers agree that the number of warheads each possesses on a global basis is equal and lower than the present size of the Soviet arsenal of land-based medium-range weapons.

"If the Soviet Union agrees to reductions and limits on a global basis, the United States for its part will not offset the entire Soviet global missile deployment through United States deployment in Europe," the President stated. "We would, of course, retain the right to deploy missiles elsewhere."

At present, the Soviet Union possesses 351 triple-warhead SS20s, of which 243 are targeted against West Europe (the remaining 108 are in Soviet Asia). It also has about 200 older single-warhead missiles. At present the United States had no INF missiles based on Europe, but plans to start deploying 572 Pershing 2 and ground-launched cruise missiles in December.

The second of the President's new proposals would allow NATO and Warsaw Pact INF bomber forces to be included in the Geneva talks, a move the Soviet Union has long been seeking.

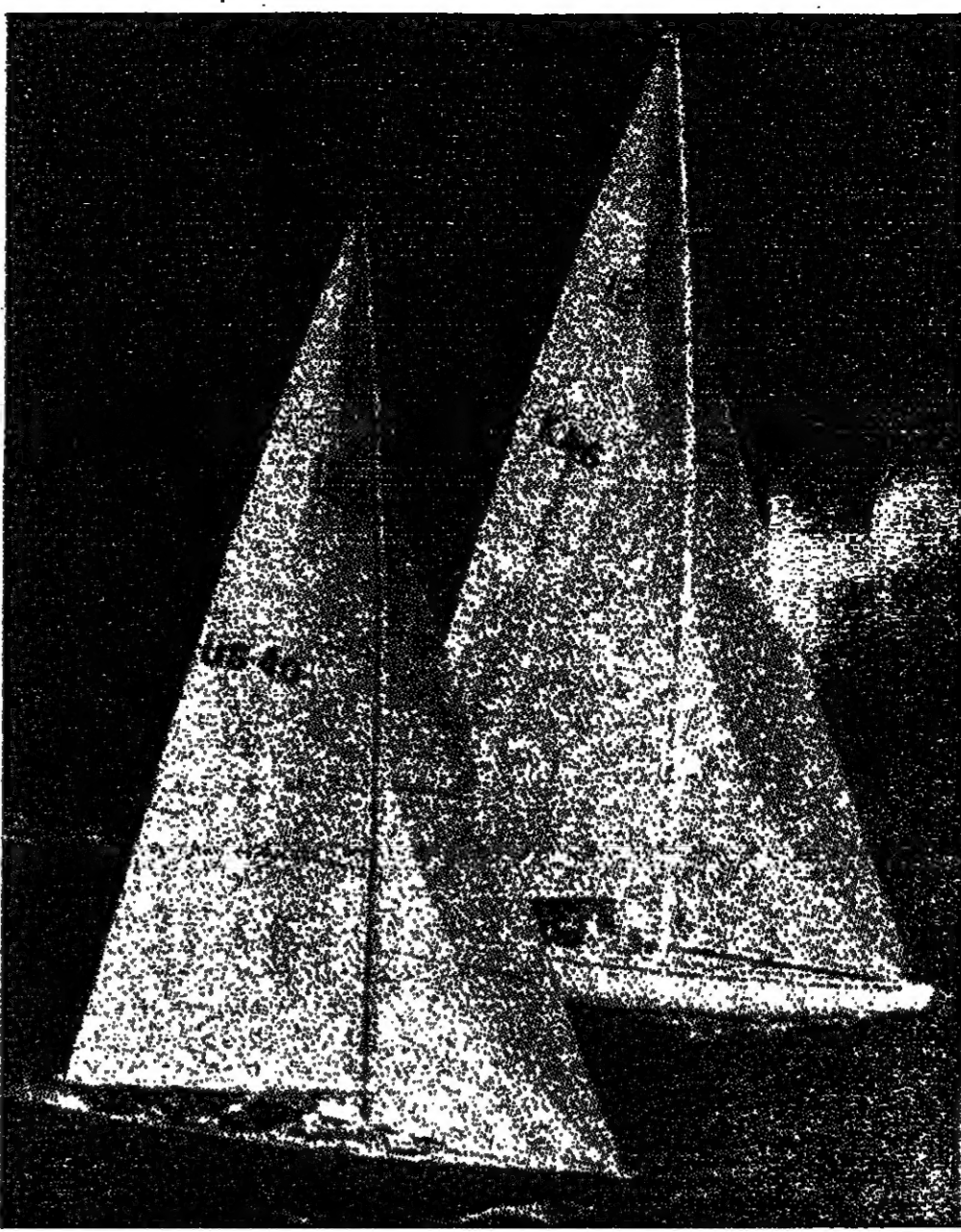
The President did not spell out what types of aircraft would be involved, but US officials said they would include F111s, F104s and F4s on the American side, and Badgers, Blinders, Fishbeds, Floggers and several other types of bomber on the Soviet side. At present the Warsaw Pact bomber force outnumbered its NATO equivalent by about 2,500 to 800.

The third proposal would provide for the number of Pershing 2 missiles to be reduced in the event of an overall agreement being reached between the US and the Soviet Union. This goes some way to meet Soviet concern about Pershing 2, a ballistic weapon which could reach Soviet targets within eight minutes of being fired.

At present 108 Pershing 2s are scheduled to be deployed in West Germany. American officials said the US would maintain the present one-to-five "mix" between Pershing and cruise missiles as presently envisaged in the planned deployment for West Europe.

The President made no reference to the Soviet demand for the British and French independent nuclear deterrents to be included in the Geneva talks. However, sources said his new proposals could provide the basis for a compromise on this issue.

Client services wanted, page 5  
Thatcher still, page 6



The race is on: Liberty, bottom, heads for the starting line with Australia II.

## Australians make a mistake in final race

From Barry Pickthall, Newport, Rhode Island

A simple tactical mistake by the crew of Australia II shortly after the start of the final race to decide the destiny of the America's Cup may have cost Alan Bond, the Perth multimillionaire, yachting's greatest prize yesterday.

Liberty, the American defender, skippered by Dennis Conner, won the start by eight seconds. The Australian crew set out towards the left hand side of the course on the first 4.5 mile beat to windward and had pulled out a four boat length lead when the two yachts crossed tacked 20 minutes later.

Instead of putting in a covering tack as the Americans crossed astern to seek out a wind shift on the favored port side, the Australian skipper, John Bertrand, continued to hold his course on starboard, and when the two yachts came together again later, Liberty had gained the advantage in the ever-shifting breeze, and rounded the first mark of this 24.3 mile Olympic course 28 seconds ahead.

Failure to follow one of the cardinal rules of match racing had already cost the Australians two victories in this seven race series, and the thousands of Australians out on Rhode Island Sound yesterday could hardly believe their eyes.

All they could do was hope that the radical Ben Lexcen design, consistently shown to be faster than the American 12 meter Liberty in the light six to eight knot winds that prevail, could somehow catch up and make a close race of it over the remaining 19.8 miles. Earlier, the New York Yacht Club race committee were forced to postpone the start of the race for 55 minutes.

Protest avoided, page 27

## Defiance pays off NHS battle saves another 536 jobs

By Pat Healy, Social Services Correspondent

The number of National Health Service jobs to go by next March rose yesterday to 3,503 after Dame Betty Patterson, chairman of North West Thames Regional Health Authority, and her senior officers settled with ministers on 1,000 job cuts.

That is 336 fewer than the figure originally proposed by the Department of Health and Social Security.

The settlement is the eighth to be reached in negotiations at the department. Others are expected with the remaining six regions in England this week.

Each settlement has involved fewer job losses than proposed originally by the department. Although Oxford, which announced its figures yesterday, is to be allowed to increase staff by 229 instead of losing 268 jobs, the region said it expects to lose at least 70 doctors and nurses' posts.

That is because the new manpower target has been agreed in recognition of the fact that to staff fully the new Milton Keynes Hospital an extra 700 jobs will be needed. To open that hospital, as Oxford has made plain it will do, will need 316 staff to be redeployed from jobs elsewhere in the region.

The figures announced yesterday show that the South West Thames region has settled for job losses of 730, instead of the 926 asked for; South East Thames has accepted 1,081 instead of 1,280; the Northern region has settled for 186 job cuts instead of 556 and the Mersey region has accepted its official target of 506 job losses. With the North West Thames figure the total to be lost now stands at 3,503.

The Mersey region will meet today and an attempt will be made to overturn the settlement. The known job cuts have to be set against the increases being allowed in three regions.

Apart from Oxford, East Anglia has persuaded ministers to allow it to increase staff by 374, instead of a gain of 199; while Trent is to be allowed to increase staff by 520 instead of 110. But all three of the gaining authorities have made it clear to ministers that those levels of staff increases are not enough to fully staff planned developments.

Last night it was claimed that the North West region's success in Continued on page 2, col 6

## Tomorrow

The cynical years Part 3 of the Bevis Hillier look-back at the way we were

Inside Fawley The John Cleese survival manual for families



Gore's place What Richard Wagner and Gore Vidal have in common

The X factor The frustrations of selling System X: Part 2 of The Exporters

Euroball British clubs in Europe: football previews

Up and up A Special Report looks at Britain's regional airports - and a better future

## Shared cost idea for new schools

Ministers are to be asked to introduce a new type of school financed jointly by parents and the state. The idea, aimed at bringing more cash into education and increasing schools' independence, has been put forward by independent schools' headmasters.

## Jet wreckage includes clothes

Russia handed over debris, including clothing, from the Korean airliner to Japanese and American officials as the search continued for the black box, which may hold the key to the disaster.

## Bejerman ill

Sir John Bejerman, the poet laureate, was admitted to London's Brompton Hospital yesterday for heart tests. Sir John, aged 61, had "complicated chest pains".

## Ayatollah talks

After innumerable security checks, Third World correspondents and a French journalist were permitted to see and hear Ayatollah Khomeini when he addressed his followers.

## IMF deal

The International Monetary Fund reached a compromise settlement over access to loans after Mr Nigel Lawson, Chancellor of the Exchequer, helped to persuade the US to soften its deadline.



## 'Street' farewell

Pat Phoenix, who plays Elsie Tanner in Coronation Street, the Granada television serial, has decided to leave the role when her contract ends in November.

## Base rate hopes

Hopes of a half-point cut in bank base rates to 9 per cent kept financial markets on the boil but the Bank of England refused once again to lower its own interest rates.

## Magri defence

Charlie Magri of Britain makes his first defence of the world freestyle title when he meets the Filipino, Frank Cedeno, at Wembley tonight.

Leader page 15  
Letters: On council abolition, from Councillor R. M. Watson; health cuts, from Mr S. Schatzmann; parish duties, from the Rev A. C. Winter.

Leading articles: IMF; Metropolitan councils.

Features: pages 10, 12, 14  
Mitterrand's go-it-alone foreign policy; the media man at Scotland Yard; priests and politics, by Roger Scruton.

Obituary, page 16  
King Leopold III, Sir James Robertson.

Computer hardware: another chance to win a computer for school or college, 17-19.

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## Escape inquiry launched as IRA hails 21 fugitives

From Richard Ford, Belfast

A full scale inquiry into the mass IRA escape from the Maze prison was launched yesterday as the hunt continued for 21 men including nine convicted killers, still on the run.

Mrs Margaret Thatcher described the escape as "disgraceful" in British penal history and said it would be the subject of the deepest inquiry.

But Unionists demanded the resignation of Mr Nicholas Scott, the minister responsible for Northern Ireland's prisons, and the minister's resignation.

## Biggest crisis for Prior since murder of MP

The escape is the biggest political crisis for Mr James Prior, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, since the Provisional IRA murdered Robert Bradford, the Official Unionist Party MP, almost two years ago.

While Mr Prior is ultimately responsible, it is his parliamentary under-secretary with responsibility for prisons in the province Mr Nicholas Scott, who is being urged to quit by Unionist politicians.

There has been little criticism of the governor of the Maze from Unionist politicians who are demanding an inquiry into how guns were made available for the escapees and into reports of lax security. The Northern Ireland Office has declined to name the governor.

He is in charge of both the H-block and compound prisons on the Maze site and is responsible for administration and security. Next in seniority is a security officer, and each of the eight H-blocks, where there are 250 life prisoners out of a prison population of 850, is run by an assistant governor with up to four officers in each of the "legs" of the block.

The blocks are almost separate



Sir James Hennessy: heading inquiry

## Moderates take power on TUC

By Our Labour Editor

Power passed to the moderates on the Trades Union Council yesterday in the wake of a shift to the right in the Labour movement. A centre-right coalition now has a majority of at least two-to-one on the general council's key committees after a general election agreement at the "conference to choose committees".

At the instigation of the TUC general secretary, Mr Len Murray, union leaders who dispose power on the committees adopted a formula implementing the new majority estimated to be not less than two-to-one against the traditional left on the enlarged, 51-member general council.

On the "inner cabinet", the finance and general purpose committees that was calculated to be 16-7; on the economic committee 20-7; on the international committee 19-6 and on the employment policy committee 22-8.

The latter body is now expected to take a more flexible line in talks on Thursday with Mr Norman Tebbit, Secretary of State for Employment.

Both unions gave overwhelming backing to Mr Neil Kinnock for the leadership of the party. His victory is assured when the Labour Party's electoral college meets in Brighton on Sunday.

The COSE vote for the deputy leadership was close: Mr Hattersley polled 1,237 compared with Mr Meacher's 1,103.

The voting in the Post Office Engineering Union was a severe setback for its left wing executive whose recommendation was firmly rejected.

## Key unions back Hattersley

By David Felton, Labour Correspondent

Mr Roy Hattersley was last night assured of clinching the deputy leadership of the Labour Party in next Sunday's election after the declaration of support by two key unions.

Post Office engineers and health service workers, whose unions together have a block vote of 240,000, went for Mr Hattersley in branch consultation exercises. The votes are certain to be sufficient, when added to those already committed to Mr Hattersley, to give him the edge over Mr Michael Meacher his chief rival.

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## One overlord sought for media control

By Bill Johnstone, Electronics Correspondent

One government department must take overall control of publishing, computing and broadcasting policies if they are to be properly exploited, according to a confidential report prepared for the Prime Minister by technology experts attached to the Cabinet Office.

The report, as yet unpublished and the subject of discussion among senior industry ministers, was prepared by the Information Technology Advisory Panel which was responsible through a previous report for encouraging the Government to consider expanding cable television.

The new report criticizes the private sector for its lack of initiative in exploiting the strengths of the British "information industry", for instance in publishing (conventional and electronic - in magazines, books, and possibly newspapers); films (for video, cable and the international television markets); news services (conventional and using satellite and teletext television technology); computer software expertise of the British computer industry.

The experts' report calls on the Government to create the proper environment, possibly with joint ventures between the public and the private sector, so that the industry can be more commercially exploited.

It is the coordination of government policy that is crucial to the panel's advice.

The Home Office, the traditional guardian of broadcasting, opposed this view and only reluctantly agreed to award 12 pilot licenses before the creation of a new supervisory Cable Television Authority.

At present the responsibilities of the various government departments are: Department of Trade and Industry: Funding development in computer hardware and software, printing, film industry and publishing, and radio frequency allocation.

Home Office: Broadcasting policy.

Central Computer and Telecommunications Agency: Government information processing and recommending computer and telecommunication systems to government agencies.

## Lebanon Cabinet quits in crisis

From Robert Fisk, Beirut

Lebanon moved back under the shadow of Syria's influence yesterday as the Lebanese Cabinet submitted its resignation to make way for a Government allegedly of national unity which is likely to ignore - even tear up - the country's informal "peace" agreement with Israel.

American and Lebanese officials did their best yesterday to present the ceasefire in the civil war as a first step towards genuine national reconciliation and the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Lebanese territory.

In private, they expressed the gravest doubts that the truce would hold and admitted that Israel's hopes of securing a friendly, pro-Phalangist administration in Beirut have been destroyed.

It was Syria which had demanded the resignation of Mr Chafic Wazzan, the Lebanese Prime Minister, ever since Lebanon signed the military withdrawal agreement with Israel on May 17, and it was Mr Wazzan who promptly resigned yesterday after announcing that the truce could come into effect at dawn.

In Damascus, Mr Abdul Halim Khaddam, the Syrian Foreign Minister, expressed his pleasure that Lebanon's place in "the Arab world" had been assured. His words did not go unremarked in Beirut.

Mr Robert McFarlane, President Reagan's envoy who helped to secure the ceasefire agreement, said that it marked "the convening of a true dialogue among leaders of Lebanon involving individuals whose experience in shaping the course of this country for a generation can lead to a truly new beginning".

Mr McFarlane was presumably not speaking with irony, although he did not explain how the "leaders" to whom he referred - almost all men who have contributed to the savage violence of the last eight years - could possibly bring about a "new beginning". Several of those to be invited to the national reconciliation conference by President Gemayel are supported by Syria, including the three leaders of the National Salvation Front.

For its part, the Lebanese administration tried to present the forthcoming dialogue as a natural outcome of the Lebanese President's offer last summer - an offer that was brusquely turned down by Mr Walid Jumblatt, the Druze leader, at the time - to discuss the future constitutional framework of the country.

Mr Hassan Tueni, Mr Gemayel's councillor for political affairs, said yesterday that the ceasefire was "only a first step and a transient goal" in persuading foreign armies to leave Lebanese soil.

He said that, although there was now a "working relationship" between Lebanon and Syria, this did not mean that Lebanon was on "a one-to-one basis with Syria because there is practical involvement of both Saudi Arabia and the United States."

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# Vauxhall workers to vote on strike action from weekend

Mass meetings at Vauxhall Motors' three plants are to be held over the next two days to decide whether to back a shop stewards' call for an all-out strike from Friday night in protest at the company's third and "final" pay offer.

Union convenors and senior shop stewards met at the plants at Ellesmere Port, Cheshire and Luton and Dunstable, Bedfordshire yesterday and decided to recommend rejection of the pay offer, worth nearly 8 per cent.

Meetings are due to take place today at Ellesmere Port and Dunstable and tomorrow at Luton to gauge the feelings of the company's 14,500 manual workers.

A meeting of convenors and stewards will be held later in the week to collate the results and plan the action if the voters are in favour of a strike.

The recommendation to be put to the meetings will be for a strike from the end of the Friday shift, likely to be linked with an import blockade against cars coming into Britain from General Motors, Vauxhall's parent company.

The recommendation for a strike next week represents a softening in the union's position, because the strike had been expected to start either today or tomorrow, but an union official at Luton emphasized that the

By David Felton and Clifford Webb

steward's meetings yesterday had been unanimous in their rejection of the offer and the call for a strike.

Mr Bill De Long Vauxhall's director of finance, yesterday urged employees not to take strike action, which would endanger the company's recovery in Britain.

He said that combined Vauxhall-Opel sales would be more than 250,000 cars this year, representing 15 per cent of the British market. Cavalier sales were 36 per cent up on last year and Astra was doing even better, with an increase of 43 per cent.

Mr De Long said that it appeared that total car sales in Britain would reach 1,730,000 this year, beating the previous record of 1,716,000 in 1979.

Looking at such numbers, it was hard to believe that Vauxhall was not making money as fast as the Royal Mint, he said.

"But the sad fact is that, in today's highly competitive and distorted market, not much is going into the bank."

"We do hope to make a small profit at the end of this year but it will be a sum that could in no way be called a reasonable return on investment, or enough to make an effective investment in the future of our business and this must be our prime objective", Mr De Long said.

Vauxhall made marginal improvements in its offer during negotiations last Friday, reducing the period of the proposed pay agreement to 14 months and removing an element of consolidation from the second stage of the offer.

A company spokesman said last night: "We will not be swayed by industrial action. The offer is final and I cannot overstate the effect industrial action could have on us."

Vauxhall has argued that an offer of about 8 per cent right at the start of the bargaining round is a good offer and company sources believe it is generous enough to worry Ford, where unions lodge a claim for 48,000 manual workers on Friday.

The Ford unions are claiming an across-the-board increase of £25 a week.

Under the terms of the revised offer, Vauxhall workers would receive 6.5 per cent immediately, rising to 8 per cent from November 14. There are also minor improvements in holiday entitlement.

The unions appear to be relatively happy with the cash involved in the offer but want implementation of the second stage of the offer brought forward from November to the traditional September settlement date.



London's case: Mr Kenneth Livingstone (centre), leader of the Greater London Council, emerging from talks yesterday with Mr Patrick Jenkin, Secretary of State for the Environment, about government support for the capital. From left are Mr Adrian Slade, SDP/Liberal Alliance leader in the council, Sir James Swaffield, GLC director general, Mr Harvey Hinds, Labour leader, and Mr Alan Green-gross, of the Conservatives. Mr Livingstone said: "We did not get anywhere at all." He said the

ministerial team did not fully grasp the scale of the problem in places such as Hackney and Lambeth. "Ministers and civil servants find their whole outlook bounded by Westminster and the City." (Photograph: Suresh Karadia)

## Denial over machine gun sales

By Stewart Tendler

Gun dealers yesterday denied a police adviser's claim that potential machine guns can be bought in this country.

Mr Kenneth Sloan, a former policeman and legal editor of the *Police Review*, said in a letter to *The Times* yesterday that guns sold were converted to single shots, but could easily be turned back to rapid fire. He said advertisements for Bren guns, Sten and Sterling appeared in gun magazines.

But Mr Pat Walker, whose Gateshead company sells converted machine guns, said yesterday the Mr Sloan was wrong. The law was not being circumvented. He said his guns were redesigned before they were put on sale.

He said that he put in new working parts and without the original parts it would be impossible to turn the gun back into their original state. His buyers were collectors who did not fire the guns.

Mr Colin Greenwood, a former police superintendent and expert in guns, said: "The police and the Home Office keep a very close eye. If there is any doubt they go along and test the gun. If they can convert it, the police prosecute."

Mr Jack Clarke, a former chairman of the Gun Trade Association and a Sheffield gun dealer, said the converted machine guns which were put on sale were completely legal.

But Mr Sloan stood firm. He said "if a firearm can be converted it can be converted just as rapidly. The longest time for the most difficult weapon would be 20 minutes. It is a very serious situation. I have seen it done in under a second with a Bren".

He said the change back could be done by replacing a control sawn off by the converters. It was also possible to change four marks of the Sterling back to rapid fire by inserting a piece of cardboard.

The Home Office said yesterday that machine guns were prohibited weapons under the Firearms Act 1968. Converted weapons became only legal if the conversion had been achieved mechanically.

Potential owners required a firearms or shotgun certificate depending on the nature of the gun. Applicants for certificates were normally vetted and had to have good reason for holding a weapon.

Converted machine guns cost upwards of £200 for a Bren £150 for a Sten and £90 for a Sten converted for use as a shot gun.

## SDP seeks national energy strategy

A 12-point energy strategy for Britain for the rest of the century was outlined in a pamphlet published by a Social Democratic Party working group yesterday.

Its chairman, Dr Dickson Mabon, who was Labour's Minister of State for Energy in the late 1970s, says in a foreword: "One of the political tragedies of our time is the Government's reckless lack of direction of Britain's energy resources," just as the country was enjoying the bounty of North Sea oil and gas.

The working party accused the Government of short-sightedness and of evasion of responsibility because it had no energy strategy, except to scale down its involvement and to reduce the public sector borrowing requirement.

It recommended:

- Improvements to energy efficiency as the main priority;
- Britain should aim for at least net self-sufficiency in oil and incentives should be given to stimulate exploration and development;
- Exploration for on-shore oil reserves should continue;
- The Government should control the development of Britain's oil resources by international companies to maximize the national benefit;
- Strategic discussions with the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries should be started to work towards a long-term global oil strategy;
- More incentives should be given for the exploration and development of new resources of natural gas;
- An annual investment programme for modernizing the coal industry should be implemented;
- Large-scale electricity generation and bulk transmission should be a national responsibility separate from the local distribution of electricity;
- Coal should continue to be the main fuel for electricity generation;
- Renewable energy sources should be given attention;
- The nationalized energy enterprise should have more freedom of action; and
- Health and safety and the environmental impact of each energy source should be compared consistently.



Dr. Dickson Mabon: Government "short-sighted".

## Castle sale attracts £1.55m bids

By Louise Nicholson

The opening day of Christie's sale of the contents of Luttrellstown Castle outside Dublin had a total of £1,551,182 (£1.55m) yesterday, exceeding the expected total for the three-day sale.

A thousand people were in the marquee for the sale of Mrs Alice Plunkett's collection.

Mrs Plunkett, granddaughter of Edward Guinness, the first Lord Iveagh, redecorated and furnished the 30-room eighteenth century Gothic castle with Felix Harbord in the 1950s.

Lady Abdy, the London dealer, paid £130,240 (estimate £122,500-£130,000) for a mid-eighteenth century giltwood low stool and £136,400 (estimate £128,000-£136,000) for a royal commode made for the bed-chamber of Louis XV at the Chateau de Fontainebleau.

The top price was a commissioned bid of £118,800 for a pair of George II white-painted sideboards, whose friezes are carved with roccaille centred by Apollo masks, topped with rosso Levanto marble (estimate £125,000-£38,000). They were formally at Wadsworth Castle, Wiltshire.

A floral tapestry carpet made for Tsar Nicholas I in the royal St Petersburg factory and carrying the Imperial double-headed eagle and 1835 on the salvaged made £181,000 (estimate £125,000-£38,000).

The seven members at the press conference said they represented most of the district health authority members' views on the issue and would continue to resist the cuts.

Mr Haslam said that the Government had no powers, legal or otherwise, to impose manpower cuts on health authorities. He was sure that the local community was backing the stand taken by Brent, which will be tested at a public rally next month to which ministers have been invited.

The meeting between the North West Thames regional authority and Brent district ended inconclusively last night after more than an hour's discussions.

Mr David Haslam, Brent's district administrator, said after the meeting he was no clearer on what action the regional or the Government might take to bring Brent into line.

Overseas selling prices: Austria 26.25; Belgium 26.00; Canada 26.00; France 26.00; Germany 26.00; Greece 26.00; Ireland 26.00; Italy 26.00; Japan 26.00; Korea 26.00; Luxembourg 26.00; Netherlands 26.00; Norway 26.00; Portugal 26.00; Spain 26.00; Sweden 26.00; Switzerland 26.00; Taiwan 26.00; Thailand 26.00; USA 26.00; UK 26.00; Yugoslavia 26.00.

## Refinery dispute

Acas has stepped into a pay dispute at the Esso oil refinery at Fawley, near Southampton, where employees of sub-contractors have been on strike for three weeks, seeking better pay and improved conditions.

The letter, signed by all the bishops of the Scottish Episcopal Church, all the Roman Catholic Scottish bishops, and leading members of the Church of Scotland, the Quakers, the Congregationalists and the Methodists, was delivered to Downing Street yesterday.

Among those who signed are Bishop Alastair Haggart, Primate of the Episcopal Church, and Cardinal Gordon Gray, Roman Catholic Archbishop of St Andrews, Edinburgh.

In an unprecedented break with tradition, the letter was accepted on the Queen's behalf at Balmoral, and the church leaders now intend to invite Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for

Defence, to a meeting in Scotland to discuss the issue.

The letter argues that the Government is going ahead with the deployment of cruise missiles despite "serious and informed opposition from people in all sections of society."

The Churchmen say: "The Government does not appear to have taken seriously the widespread concern that efforts should be directed towards reducing the level of armaments, rather than increasing new weapon systems."

Priority should be given to reducing tension between East and West, and helping poorer countries, the letter says.

It states: "We are aware of an increasing tendency for those in government to avoid serious public debate and instead to attempt to denigrate or marginalize those who oppose them."

"In this we discern part of the danger which arises from a reliance upon deterrence through a threat of destruction. Decisions of life and death become concentrated in the hands of fewer and fewer, to whom any questioning of authority is unacceptable."

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## Guns waved by Martin, police say

By John Withersow

David Martin was shot and wounded in the neck by a policeman as he waved a gun in the corridor of a London apartment block, the Central Criminal Court was told yesterday.

Constable Stephen Lucas said that Mr Martin, who faces 15 charges, including attempted murder, produced two handguns and looked as if he would have shot a policeman "given a chance".

Under cross-examination by Mr Ivan Lawrence, QC, MP, for the defence, he denied that Mr Martin, aged 36, had been shot without provocation as he returned to his flat on the seventh floor of a block in Crawford Place, west London. He also denied that one of the policemen, Det Constable Peter Finch, hit Mr Martin on the head with his pistol as he lay bleeding and struggling.

PC Lucas told the jury that he was called to Crawford Place on September 13, 1982, after a gun dealer said that the man police wanted in connection with the shooting six weeks earlier of Constable Nicholas Carr might live there.

He waited near the flat with Det Constable Finch while other policemen kept watch outside and on the roof. "At 9.40pm I saw what I believed to have been a woman walking towards flat 16," he said. "We approached this person and DC Finch said: 'Excuse me, love'."

"He turned round and we immediately realized it was a man. DC Finch said 'We are armed police officers. Stand still, please.' The man half turned towards the door and when he turned back he was holding a black gun."

PC Lucas, aged 26, said that Det-Constable Finch jumped forward to grab Mr Martin. "They were struggling and the man said 'I'll have you. I'll blow you away'."

Mr Martin has had pleas of not guilty entered against all charges. The trial continues today.

## Nalogo dispute leaves children unattended

By Amanda Haigh

Three boys who were left unattended at a south London children's home at the weekend because of industrial action by residential social workers were back under supervision yesterday.

But the same situation will arise this weekend if the dispute is not resolved.

Children's homes in the east London borough of Hackney also facing periods without cover yesterday as the national official work to rule by 25,000 residential social workers from the National and Local Government Officers' Association (NALGO) began its third week.

Mr Keith Sonnet, national local government officer for NALGO, said that action, a ban on overtime and admissions to homes for children, the elderly and the handicapped, would continue. The ban is in pursuit of a 35-hour week and special shift allowances.

Over the weekend three teenage boys, the eldest aged 16, slept unattended at the South Vale children's home in Linton Grove, West Norwood, while police patrolled outside, after staff had left, in accordance with the overtime ban.

Yesterday in Hackney five children aged nine to 13 were left at the social services headquarters because there were not staff to look after them. Two day nurseries were shut.

Hackney was facing an escalation of the dispute by field social workers refusing to receive children into private and voluntary homes. Mr Gordon Peters, director of social services said, London has at least 17 homes closed. Strathclyde in Scotland has had to recruit 500 temporary staff and place 45 children in private and voluntary homes.

In Salford, Manchester, the open section of the Parkside observation and assessment centre was closed after a walkout by staff over the admission of a child.

In Cleveland, Labour councillors began talks aimed at resolving the strike by 41 care staff at two homes after Mr Edwin Crampsey was taken off the payroll for refusing to admit a child to the Broomlands Assessment Centre, Middlesbrough.

But Mr Sloan stood firm. He said "if a firearm can be converted it can be converted just as rapidly. The longest time for the most difficult weapon would be 20 minutes. It is a very serious situation. I have seen it done in under a second with a Bren".

He said the change back could be done by replacing a control sawn off by the converters. It was also possible to change four marks of the Sterling back to rapid fire by inserting a piece of cardboard.

The Home Office said yesterday that machine guns were prohibited weapons under the Firearms Act 1968. Converted weapons became only legal if the conversion had been achieved mechanically.

Potential owners required a firearms or shotgun certificate depending on the nature of the gun. Applicants for certificates were normally vetted and had to have good reason for holding a weapon.

Converted machine guns cost upwards of £200 for a Bren £150 for a Sten and £90 for a Sten converted for use as a shot gun.

The dispute started eight weeks ago when 300 social workers walked out on strike over the dismissal of Mr John Kirkpatrick who obeyed a union instruction to refuse to carry out his normal work.

Social workers have been picketing the depot to try to halt administrative work. Most of the council's office supplies come from the depot.

NALGO said last night that picketing and the strike would continue until Mr Kirkpatrick was reinstated.

Mr Peter Pascall was named as inducing council employees to break their contracts of employment through his organization of picketing outside a supplies depot at West Malling.

He resigned as the picketing officer several weeks ago. It is understood that the council is considering whether to name

another individual in a further injunction.

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## Bishops tell Queen of fears over arms race

By Nicholas Timmins

Leading Scottish churchmen yesterday accused the Government of avoiding serious public debate over nuclear weapons, and of attempting to "denigrate or marginalize" those who opposed them.

In an open letter, originally addressed to and received by the Queen, the churchmen say that decisions of life and death are being concentrated in the hands of fewer and fewer people.

The letter, signed by all the bishops of the Scottish Episcopal Church, all the Roman Catholic Scottish bishops, and leading members of the Church of Scotland, the Quakers, the Congregationalists and the Methodists, was delivered to Downing Street yesterday.

Among those who signed are Bishop Alastair Haggart, Primate of the Episcopal Church, and Cardinal Gordon Gray, Roman Catholic Archbishop of St Andrews, Edinburgh.

In an unprecedented break with tradition, the letter was accepted on the Queen's behalf at Balmoral, and the church leaders now intend to invite Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for

Defence, to a meeting in Scotland to discuss the issue.

The letter argues that the Government is going ahead with the deployment of cruise missiles despite "serious and informed opposition from people in all sections of society."

The Churchmen say: "The Government does not appear to have taken seriously the widespread concern that efforts should be directed towards reducing the level of armaments, rather than increasing new weapon systems."

Priority should be given to reducing tension between East and West, and helping poorer countries, the letter says.

It states: "We are aware of an increasing tendency for those in government to avoid serious public debate and instead to attempt to denigrate or marginalize those who oppose them."

"In this we discern part of the danger which arises from a reliance upon deterrence through a threat of destruction. Decisions of life and death become concentrated in the hands of fewer and fewer, to whom any questioning of authority is unacceptable."

## Commentary



Geoffrey Smith

When the Labour conference begins to assemble at Brighton at the end of this week many of its members will be looking over their shoulders at the Alliance. Whether Labour continues to be the most challenging opposition to the Government will depend principally upon how Labour conducts itself, not least at Brighton next week. But it will also be much influenced by whether the Alliance looks a credible political force.

There must be rather more doubt about that after Salford and Harrogate. I am not referring to the conflicting positions of the SDP and the Liberals on joint selection. That kind of power battle should not present insuperable problems where there is a sufficient community of interests and attitudes.

There is a very considerable community of interests between the two parties. But the policy differences - or rather the differences in the instincts of Liberals and Social Democrats in their approach to policy - may be more serious.

Some of these differences were evident in the speeches of Dr Owen and Mr Steel, despite the determination of both men to work closely with each other. At Salford Dr Owen propounded three themes: the need for more competition, for a more active social policy and for a strong defence policy.

Mr Steel also accords a high priority to social policy, but at Harrogate he rejected reliance upon competition as an economic policy. "Today's Tories," he complained "are fired with the Friedmanite view that human improvement can only be achieved by unrelieved competition."

This is not a trivial difference. Dr Owen was seeking to break away from the centrist economic consensus that dominated policy-making in the 1960s and 1970s. Mr Steel, with his faith in stimulating demand and increasing public expenditure, was seeking to restate that consensus.

Perhaps this is the sort of difference which, important though it is, can nonetheless be argued through amicably between partners. The defence issue may be harder to resolve. Dr Owen and Mr Steel gave the strongest of hints that they may be set on a collision course over the deployment of cruise missiles in this country, a serious matter for the Alliance.

Still more serious is the chasm that exists between Dr Owen and some sections of the Liberal Party in their basic attitudes towards defence. Even some Liberals who are not unilateralists felt that he went a bit too far at Harrogate on Saturday in spelling out the hard choices that would have to be made some years ahead.

I believe that criticism to be mistaken in terms both of national and Alliance politics. The strength and courage of his speech, and the mark of true leadership that appears to the country if he had judged a bit, perhaps rather more Liberals would have liked him better on Saturday.

But it was to avoid having to make such compromises that the SDP leaders left the Labour Party and they would forfeit public respect if they started to make them now. There can be no future in a quasi-unilateralist Alliance, and Dr Owen was right to make this abundantly clear to the Liberals before there could be any misunderstanding.

Left to themselves, Dr Owen and Mr Steel could probably sort out their differences on defence, as they did before the general election. But will a policy that is sufficiently unequivocal to satisfy Dr Owen be acceptable to the Liberal Party as a whole?

The first test will be whether agreement can be reached in the joint working group that is to be established, in this as in other areas of policy. But the critical question will be whether subsequent Liberal assemblies can be made to swallow whatever joint policies emerge.

## Call to build homes for elderly

The belief that the state would step in and look after the elderly was sharply challenged yesterday by Mr Ian Gow, minister for Housing and Construction, when he urged private house-builders to cater more for those aged 65 or over.

He told the National House Building Council in London: "Traditional reliance on the public sector is no longer enough. Families must recognize their own responsibilities for the growing army of those who are elderly."

He told private developers to build for sale to the elderly. He envisaged a great shake-up of housing stock as older people moved out of accommodation that was too large.

By the year 2000 the numbers of those aged over 75 would grow by nearly 1m. "Meeting their housing needs will be a central preoccupation of government, local authorities, housing associations, the house-builders and the leading institutions."

The Ministry of Defence has apologized for an incident in which a RAF Jaguar jet almost caused a mid-air collision by swooping low over the Parachute Training Centre at Sibson airfield, near Peterborough, Cambridgeshire.

An official complaint about the incident in July alleged that the aircraft from RAF Coltishall in Norfolk flew over at 400 mph and at a height of only 250ft, narrowly missing two light aircraft and four student parachutists who were in the air.

Their 14,000 colleagues at 14 other pits in the Barnsley area who went on strike in support returned to work yesterday. The dispute was over the dismissal of a Dodworth collier for allegedly striking an overman.

Two years after it was destroyed by fire the hotel at Portmeirion, the Italianate village in Gwynedd used as the location for the television series *The Prisoner*, is to be rebuilt. There had been pressure from conservation groups to rebuild the hotel, where Noel Coward wrote his play *By Your Side*.

It should be ready by 1986 in time to celebrate the sixtieth anniversary of the village, which was built by the architect Sir Clough Williams-Ellis.

Overseas selling prices: Austria 26.25; Belgium 26.00; Canada 26.00; France 26.00; Germany 26.00; Greece 26.00; Ireland 26.00; Italy 26.00; Japan 26.00; Korea 26.00; Luxembourg 26.00; Netherlands 26.00; Norway 26.00; Portugal 26.00; Spain 26.00; Sweden 26.00; Switzerland 26.00; Taiwan 26.00; Thailand 26.00; USA 26.00; UK 26.00; Yugoslavia 26.00.

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## Parents and state should combine to launch new schools, heads told

Lucy Hodges, Education Correspondent, Cambridge

An idea for a new type of school, jointly financed by parents and the state, is to be put to ministers by independent school headmasters.

The schools would be owned by the state and teachers' salaries would be paid by the education authority, but parents would contribute to the cost of buildings and equipment.

The "joint stock schools" would sit alongside state and private schools, Mr Roger Ellis, Master of Marlborough College, told the Headmasters' Conference in Cambridge yesterday.

They would mean more independence for governing bodies than is available in the state system and would increase parents' involvement in the running of schools.

The idea would also mean more money for education in deprived areas and for backward and slow learners, Mr Ellis, the chairman told the conference, which represents more than 200 leading independent schools.

"We are approaching the time when the linking of private and public resources will not be just desirable, but necessary unless standards are to drop or taxation to become overwhelming. Next to our homes the education of our children is what most families are ready to spend money on," Mr Ellis said.

Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Education, had rejected a voucher experiment to increase parental choice, partly on the grounds of cost, so it was necessary to look at schemes which would increase the money available to education.

"Between schools which are completely maintained, where central government and local education authorities pay for everything, and schools which are completely independent, financed entirely by fees and private endowments, there is room for different approaches," he said.

"The parents' contributions to maintained schools are a trickle. To turn them in to a flood a fresh way of spreading independence needs to be looked for. Now is the time to ask the Government to search for a new form of status alongside the existing ones, something between the fully maintained and the fully independent."

Mr Ellis said later that a group of public school heads was interested in the idea and he had mentioned it to politicians, but not to ministers. He said he would now talk to ministers.

Asked why the chairman of an organization representing independent headmasters was proposing such a change for state schools, he said: "Anything which gives a greater measure of independence to governing bodies and a greater sense among parents that they have a greater say is something that we, as head of independent schools, favour."

Earlier, Mr Ellis had announced details of the conference's scheme for teacher exchanges between schools. He said Mr Derek Seymour, former head of Blenheim School, will run an exchange bank which the conference would like to enlarge to include maintained schools and sixth-form colleges as well as other independent schools.

## War declared on loan sharks

By Derek Harris, Commercial Editor

All-out war against loan sharks was urged yesterday by Sir Gordon Borrie, Director General of Fair Trading, who appealed to reputable moneylenders to join the fight against the "small but significant" percentage which was creating misery out of all proportion to its size.

Sir Gordon, who was speaking at a Nottingham seminar on extortionate credit, also gave a warning that moneylenders stepping out of line risked having their licence to operate removed. Sir Gordon issues and renews such licences.

Court action over extortionate credit arrangements was an under-used weapon against loan sharks, Sir Gordon said. "It has been a surprise and a disappointment to me that so few cases have been taken to court with their wide powers."

In Birmingham recently, an agreement under which just under 100 per cent interest was charged when money could normally have been borrowed at 20 per cent was adjudged to be extortionate, Sir Gordon said.

The trouble was that victims could contribute to their own fate. In an identifiable proportion of cases, certain consumers put themselves in a position where they are ripe for exploitation, he said.

There needed to be a much greater awareness among consumers of how to handle their affairs and how to read an agreement. They needed to know their rights and how to avoid making themselves targets for moneylenders tempted by the sight of a consumer asking for trouble.

Sir Gordon receives few complaints about licensed moneylenders, but he believes there is more evidence than he is seeing and he appealed particularly to trading standards officers to pass information to the Office of Fair Trading.

The OFT still does not have access to police criminal records to check on convictions against moneylenders, Sir Gordon added. To have access would ease the path for the OFT, he said.

## Grand Prix plan for Glasgow

Plans to stage a Monaco-style Formula 1 Grand Prix in Glasgow are to be discussed next month.

Stewart, three-times world Formula 1 champion, and Dr Michael Kelly, the city's Lord Provost, will attempt to draw up a package to present to the sport's governing body, the Fédération Internationale du Sport Automobile in Paris.

Mr Stewart, who is to visit Glasgow on November 11 to open the Scottish Motor Show, is said to be very interested in the project.

Initial proposals are to stage the race along the city's motorway viaduct, crossing the River Clyde at the Kingston bridge and Clyde tunnel. The estimated sponsorship of more than £1m would come, it is hoped, mainly from oil companies.

## New remand on spying charge

Michael John Bettaney was yesterday further remanded in custody until Monday on a spying charge. Bettaney, aged 31, of no fixed address, was not present at Horseferry Road magistrates' court, London when the remand was requested.

He is described as a government servant and is accused of preparing "for a purpose prejudicial to the safety or interests of the state, information calculated to be useful to an enemy".

## Pat Arrowsmith in court

Miss Pat Arrowsmith, the anti-nuclear protester, was conditionally discharged for 12 months by magistrates at Banbury, Oxfordshire, yesterday for obstructing the highway during a demonstration at the United States Air Force base at Upper Heyford in June.

Miss Arrowsmith, who pleaded not guilty, was ordered to pay £25 costs within 28 days. She was one of 732 people arrested during the protest.

## Blyth charged

Chay Blyth, aged 43, the international yachtsman, was accused yesterday at Plymouth Magistrates' court of driving with more alcohol in his bloodstream than the legal limit. The case was adjourned until October 24.

## Dismissed dancer 'too effeminate'

Geoffrey Wynne was dismissed from the London Festival Ballet because he lacked the "necessary masculinity and the strength and vigour to lift ballerinas", an industrial tribunal was told yesterday.

Mr John Leslie, for the company, also said that another reason Mr Wynne, who weighs nine and a half stone, lost his job was because he was "becoming increasingly effeminate".

Mr Wynne, of King's Road, Chelsea, west London, who was contracted as a soloist, is claiming unfair dismissal. He had been employed for eight years.



Geoffrey Wynne: "Could not lift ballerinas".

Mr Leslie told the tribunal in Chelsea that Mr Wynne's career started to go downhill after 1980 when he injured his neck in an accident. In September, 1981, he was given 11 months notice that his contract would be terminated.

He said that Mr Wynne had been promoted above his abilities. "There was a lack of dedication and determination on his part. By the time a dancer reaches his early thirties there has to be a dedication to maintain your standards."

Mr John Field, artistic director of the Ballet, said that Mr Wynne had been given many warnings but his work had not improved. "While some dancers are not exactly manly, he must portray a virility that was not in Geoffrey."

Mr Field said that he felt Mr Wynne's technique was weak and he did not project himself on stage.

"In my opinion Geoffrey Wynne never had the ability to be a classical soloist. He was a dancer who was becoming less and less useful to the company."

The tribunal chairman, Mr D. J. Walker, said that Mr Wynne's dismissal was unfair because he could have been demoted from junior soloist to the corps de ballet.

The hearing continues today.

## Dead child's parents take action against hospital

By Tim Jones

The parents of a five-month-old baby girl who died of pneumonia after being sent home from the Prince Charles Hospital, Merthyr Tydfil, are taking legal action against the authorities.

Emma Louise Dillon died a week after her parents were told she could not be admitted. Her brother, Kevin, 21 months old, was also refused admittance and he was discovered later to have double pneumonia.

Mrs Jeanette Dillon, the baby's mother, said yesterday: "I am determined to fight over the death of my baby."

The family have consulted solicitors and a consultant paediatrician has prepared a report on their behalf.

Health administrators have begun an inquiry into the hospital's procedures after a woman was discharged by a senior house doctor and died six hours later from chronic pneumonia; and a man died at home after going into a coma brought about by diabetes. He had arrived at the hospital unable to stand, walk or breathe properly and his condition was not diagnosed.

Mr Edward Rowlands, Labour MP for Merthyr and Rhymney, said there was a "clear and growing concern" at recent events in the hospital which was opened five years ago. He is compiling a dossier on a number of incidents on behalf of his constituents.

Dr Nevil Hughes, Mid Glamorgan chief administrative medical officer, said the record of the hospital casualty department was as good as that of other hospitals.

He would be writing to consultants at the hospital emphasizing that before patients are discharged the decision should be considered at the highest level possible. "It could be that in some circumstances this has not always been done", he said.



## Lover was killed with champagne bottle

A woman who battered her millionaire lover to death with a champagne bottle while they were making love at his luxury flat in the South of France feared being left to face a life of poverty, a jury at the Central Criminal Court was told yesterday.

The dead man, Alec Hubbers, a furniture company director, aged 79, of The Bishops Avenue, Hampstead, had tired of his long-time partner, Pamela Megginson, aged 61, and threatened to cut her off without a penny.

Mr Hubbers, who was born in Russia, was a married man who took a succession of mistresses. Mr Michael Worsley said for the prosecution.

He told the jury, which included six women, that when Mrs Megginson - educated at Cheltenham Ladies' College - discovered that Mr Hubbers had taken a French lover and had sold her the flat at Cap Ferrat, she killed him in a frenzy.

Mr Worsley said that Mrs Megginson, a twice-married mother of two, became desperate at the thought of losing everything because she had only had a "pittance" of a private income.

Mrs Megginson, who gave an address in North Road, Whittlesford, Cambridgeshire, pleaded not guilty to murdering Mr Hubbers on October 14 last year.

Mr Worsley told the court that it was an unusual case because the alleged murder took place beyond the jurisdiction of the Central Criminal Court. But as British subjects were involved it could, in the special circumstances, be tried here.

He said that the issue was not whether Mrs Megginson killed her lover, because she had admitted doing so, but the state of her mind when she repeatedly struck Mr Hubbers with a champagne bottle, fracturing his skull several times.

It was important, Mr Worsley added, that the jury should keep an open mind until the defence case had been presented.

Mr Worsley said that within hours of the killing Mrs Megginson flew back to London "in a dreadful state" and was later admitted to a psychiatric hospital. The trial continues today.

## Sprayed-on colour for beef cuts

Brown food paint has been sprayed on to some packs of pre-cooked beef in an attempt to mislead customers. West Midlands County Council consumer services department has discovered.

The sliced beef advertised as "traditional roast" has been stained in a concoction of additives, flavouring and water, then sprayed with paint.

The department last week successfully prosecuted one company under the 1955 Food and Drugs Act. The company concerned was fined £349 by Birmingham magistrates.

Mr Charles Hicks, director of consumer services, said: "The housewife thinks she is getting beef cooked in the oven, the Sunday roast way, whereas she is being sold a product of modern food technology."

## Cider cheese comes up from Somerset

By Craig Seton

A casual remark at a dinner party has led an old-established West Country farming family to combine two of the region's most famous products, Cheddar cheese and Somerset cider, and market a cider-flavoured cheese.

Somerset Cider Cheddar is being produced by T. W. Clothier and Sons at White House Farm, Wike Chappelflower, near Bruton, Somerset, where traditional farmhouse cheddar has been made since the 1920s.

Mr John Clothier, joint managing director, said yesterday: "Someone suggested cider cheese as a joke at a dinner party I attended. As we are about ten miles from Cheddar and as a lot of cider is made in this area, the idea seemed better by the minute. "Farmers in this area used to live on Cheddar cheese, fresh bread and a jar of Somerset cider while they were working. Putting cider and cheese together seemed natural. After 18 months of trial and error, we think we have got the flavour about right."

The mild-flavoured cheese is about to go on sale in more than 250 retail shops throughout the West Country, London, the south-east and the Midlands.

But if the taste catches on, as it might with British interest in cheeses increasing, it could become available throughout the country.

Mr Clothier said his family firm had carried out favourable market research and cider cheddar is being added to the 12 tons of cheeses the farm produces every week.

## Hill and farewell: Mr Michael Foot

Mr Michael Foot yesterday made his last public engagement as leader of the Labour Party and, fittingly, honoured a kindred spirit (Alan Hamilton writes).

Mr Foot visited Shoreditch public library in east London, where he placed a wreath on the bust of Charles Bradlaugh, to mark the 150th anniversary of the birth of the Victorian free thinker.

Bradlaugh was elected MP for Northampton in 1880, but was removed from the Commons when he refused to take the oath on the grounds that he was an atheist. He finally took his seat in 1886, when he agreed to take the oath after being elected by his faithful constituents.

Mr Foot had his troubles too, though of a different kind, in entering the House. The son of the Liberal MP for Bodmin, he unsuccessfully contested Monmouth in 1935. Ten years later, with the Labour landslide, he made it to Westminster as MP for Devonport.

Photograph: Brian Harris



## After seven centuries the spirit of Marco Polo finds its true expression.

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## Fears for commuter rail link

By Michael Bailey, Transport Editor

Half a million commuters in Kent and Sussex fear they may lose their railway line to London because a Victorian contractor cheated when he built the tunnels more than a century ago.

The contractor was supposed to line the tunnels, between Tonbridge and Hastings, with three layers of bricks, but when the structure started to deteriorate shortly after the old South-Eastern Railway opened in the 1850s, he was found to have used only one layer.

By then he had gone bankrupt and the railway was short of cash, so instead of enlarging the tunnels, two layers of bricks were added inside, narrowing the openings and forcing on passengers, including today's smaller coaches, than elsewhere on Southern Region, with slab sides and cramped seating.

The present coaches are now nearly 30 years old but the Department of Transport continues to delay a decision on whether to keep the Hastings-to-Charing Cross line going with diesel, to electrify at a cost of £24m, or to adapt refurbished stock from elsewhere.

The matter is complicated by the fact that when the Southern Region was electrified in the 1930s it was felt the small tunnels would not accommodate the electric third rail. Now BR thinks it has a solution by using concrete slab track instead of sleepers, which would allow a few vital inches.

Despite a ministry assurance to local MPs, commuters and local authorities in West Kent and East Sussex fear that unless a decision comes soon the old stock will collapse and the line will have to close.

Mr David Mitchell, rail minister at the Department of Transport, undertook in July to give a decision last month, but still has not done so.

The department says ministers are still considering the matter.

## Brewery strike

Production at the Bass brewery at Runcorn, Cheshire was at a standstill yesterday because of a strike by 250 members of the Transport and General Workers Union. The walkout came after two workers were suspended without pay for refusing to carry out what they claimed was dangerous work.



## Unions face cash crisis after ruling on funding of Labour HQ

By Paul Routledge, Labour Editor

Trade unions face a million-pound cash crisis after a court judgment that the building of new Labour Party headquarters should have been financed from their political funds.

The Employment Appeal Tribunal rejected an appeal from the Association of Scientific, Technical and Managerial Staffs (ASTMS) against the government-appointed Certification Officer's ruling that a £42,952 investment in the Lambeth party offices was contrary to the Trade Union Act, 1913, which governs political expenditure.

ASTMS was part of a 26-union consortium which raised £1.3m to modernize a Georgian-fronted block in Walworth Road for Labour leaders.

Most of the unions found some of the money from their general funds, and complaints against other unions, including the Transport and General Workers Union which put £200,000 into the project, that were set aside pending the appeal will now be processed. Similar rulings are likely against many of them.

Leaders of the ASTMS are to meet on Friday to consider a further appeal to the Court of Appeal. They will also contact other unions about the issue.

The original complainant in the ASTMS case, Mr Loudon Parkin, a senior technologist with Kodak, also lost several appeals yesterday against the Certification Officer's decisions on the case. Most importantly, he failed to win the



Mr Justice Browne-Wilkinson: Ruling against union.

court's backing for his contention that unions should not allow their political funds to "go into the red". ASTMS had a political fund deficit of more than £71,000 in late 1980 and had a £90,000 overdraft facility at the Co-operative Bank to cover it.

Mr Parkin was also given leave to appeal against yesterday's tribunal judgment, and last night he pledged to fight the battle over trade union political spending "all the way", even if it meant taking out a second mortgage on his home. He has incurred legal costs of £65,500 so far, and is appealing to supporters in the Conservative Party to fund the litigation.

The effect of Mr Justice Browne-Wilkinson's judgment yesterday is that:

● £42,952 contributed from the ASTMS general fund to the Walworth Road consortium should have come from the political fund, and that sum must be transferred from the political to the general fund;

● £2,000 paid to the office of Mr James Callaghan when he was Leader of the Opposition from the general fund should also be refunded from the political fund;

● £24,065 transferred to the political fund after being "donated" to the ASTMS by companies wholly-owned by the union must also be put back into the general fund.

In total, nearly £70,000 must be transferred to the general fund. The union could give no assurance to the court yesterday when that would be done.

By upholding the decisions of Mr Alan Burridge, the Certification Officer, the Employment Appeal Tribunal judgment makes it almost certain that similar rulings will be handed down against unions that invested money from their general funds in the Walworth Road consortium.

Unions from a broad spectrum of the labour movement contributed £1,300,107 to the party headquarters, ranging from a small textile union to £200,000 each from the TGWU and the Amalgamated Engineering Workers' Union.



High flyers: Captain Hauck and Dr Ride. (Photograph: John Manning).

## Weightless case for space industry

Dr Sally Ride, the first woman astronaut in the United States, told British businessmen in London yesterday that travelling in the weightless conditions of space was a very pleasant experience, and one in which it was easy to accomplish tasks which were difficult to carry out on the ground (our Science Editor writes).

She was describing the results of her flight in June with the seventh mission of the United States reusable space shuttle.

Captain Frederick Hauck, commander of

flight STS-7, and Dr Ride are touring Europe as part of a campaign to promote "opportunities in the industrialization of space".

Dr Ride said the next step would be to build a permanent space station but before then small unmanned "factories" would be orbiting in space on satellites launched from the reusable shuttle.

Products made in those factories would be retrieved by successive missions of the shuttle.

Town planning today: 2

## Squire still holds key to country

Landowners have determined the shape of the countryside for centuries. They continue to do so in spite of the recent proliferation of laws and agencies to administer planning. In the second of three articles about planning HUGH CLAYTON, Environment Correspondent, explains how much of it is still left to the squire.

The countryside is one of the main future battlegrounds for planning. The seeds of the struggle were sown many years ago when town-dwellers decided that they wanted better access to the nation's great landscapes.

But it is much more recently that social changes have stimulated the desire of the urban majority of the population to exert more influence over what the rural minority does with the land.

Pressure for access dates back more than 50 years to a time when many urban dwellers worked long hours and had large gardens in which they spent much of their spare time. Few of them had cars. Today most have cars, fewer have large gardens and their working hours are shorter. Central heating, electric appliances and convenience foods have ensured that less time needs to be spent on domestic chores.

More people, therefore, now visit and live in the countryside than before. Rural landscapes count for as much as urban ones in the minds of many town dwellers. Yet the planning laws apply very differently to each. A shopkeeper may have to apply for permission to put up an illuminated sign, but a farmer can uproot 100 yards of hedge without consulting anyone.

A landowner can be free to put up a barn many times the size of a garage for which a householder may be refused planning permission by his local council. The operation of the rural system was well illustrated on a delightful Wiltshire estate at the height of the hottest weather of the summer.

Butterflies fluttered in the grass as a collection of farmers stared across a magnificent chalk valley, which stretched north from the village of Kingston Deverill. The sun shone brightly on a small river, which flowed through the valley until it was interrupted by a conifer plantation set diagonally across it.

The Country Landowners' Association was not there simply to recruit members; its presence symbolized its place at the head of a long argument with part of the conservation lobby.

The association does not want the full weight of town planning law to descend on the countryside. It believes that private owners make the best stewards of the land and manage the feat without the costly bureaucracy that would follow detailed planning regulations into the countryside.

Its opponents find farmers guilty of years of quiet destruction of important scientific, scenic and historic sites.

The Stratus make the best possible advertisement for leaving rural planning to landowners. But doing so places a large burden on the shoulders of private owners. It also makes the delicate balance of the countryside depend entirely on their goodwill.

If the Stratus family left Manor Farm there would be nothing to stop a successor clearing out all the quagmires, flattening the burial mounds and turning the orchid field into a conifer plantation.

Tomorrow: Unravelling the tangle

Whitehall brief

## Insider exposes myths about criminals

By Peter Hennessy

Whitehall is often criticized for its insularity, its unwillingness to tap the practical experience of outsiders. In some fields it is easier than others to aid the mind of the expert.

For example, bringing in Professor Sir Terence Burns from the London Business School as Chief Economic Adviser to the Treasury, or Sir Robin Dods from ICI as efficiency adviser in the Cabinet Office, is relatively straightforward.

But what can the Home Office do if it wants to apply an insider's knowledge to crime prevention? It cannot, under present Civil Service Commission rules, draw FHM prisoners to find the best and the brightest of the criminal classes and turn them into civil servants.

Two years ago it did the next best thing, however, and recruited Mr Brian Emes, former governor of Wakefield, one of the most demanding prisons, as head of its F3 division, the responsibilities of which include crime prevention, police-community relations, and police operations against large-scale crime.

Mr Emes, for example, investigated the handling of the Ripper case for the Home Office.

Practical and down-to-earth, Mr Emes, aged 50, reckons familiarity with the opposition can be an advantage in a Home Office policy-maker. He is the first one to have made the switch from the prison Department though he expects to return to his old service.

"It certainly helps, particularly when one is interpreting research, one can give it another dimension. For example, there are myths about how burglars operate - careful planning, casing the joint, all the methods that are appropriate to the upper end of the burglary market on which the media tend to concentrate.

"The majority of burglaries are pretty unplanned, pretty crude in operation. Burglars share the myth and will talk to you that way. I have heard them on landings. But there were other prisoners around and you could see from the looks on their faces that they did not believe it." Since he transferred to Queen



Mr Emes: "Con men" are usually charming.

Anne's Gate in December, 1981, there have been plenty of outlets for Mr Emes's practical experience. He served as secretary to an interdepartmental group on crime prevention chaired by Sir Brian Cribben, Permanent Secretary to the Home Office, which encouraged other parts of Whitehall, such as the Department of the Environment's planners, to be more aware of crime prevention in designing shopping precincts and housing estates.

Mr Emes entered the Prison Service as a housemaster at Feltham Borstal in 1957. It seemed an unusual choice for a sociology graduate from the London School of Economics (LSE), though he trained before the profession, as it were, grew its hair.

But his desire to be a Borstal housemaster predated his arrival at the LSE. "It seemed to be an interesting job where one could make a contribution and get a lot of personal satisfaction."

Who were his favourite criminals? "Of all the criminals I have enjoyed meeting, not that I admire what they have done, it is probably the con men, because they are usually intelligent and almost invariably charming."

Good practice for dealing with Permanent Secretaries? "No bid," Mr Emes said. Not an easy man to trap.

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# Reagan rounds on Soviet client states and commends UN charter

President Reagan yesterday urged members of the United Nations to return to the "true values" of the UN Charter and criticized some non-aligned countries for regularly siding with the Soviet Union.

Addressing the thirty-eighth session of the UN General Assembly, the President claimed that "client governments of the Soviet Union, who have long since lost their independence, have flocked into the non-aligned movement and, once inside, have worked against its true purpose."

The President's attack on what he described as "pseudo-non-alignment" took place shortly before he held talks with Mrs. Indira Gandhi, the Indian Prime Minister, who is chairman of the 101-member non-aligned movement.

His criticism reflects growing American resentment over what is perceived to be a pro-Soviet, anti-American bias among many of the non-aligned UN members. This resentment has been rekindled by the muted response of many non-aligned countries, notably India, to the Korean airliner incident.

However, President Reagan went out of his way to reaffirm US support for what he said were the UN's original objectives - the promotion of political self-determination, global prosperity and strengthening the bonds of civility among nations.

His remarks were made in the wake of recent criticism by American officials, as well as

From Nicholas Ashford, New York

moves by Congress to cut the US contribution to the UN budget. The President praised UN peace-keeping operations around the world and cited the Lebanon, Chad, Central America and southern Africa as areas where the UN was using its influence for peace.

President Reagan, whose speech dealt mainly with the need for meaningful arms control agreements between the US and Russia, said the destruction of the Korean airliner had awakened the moral outrage of the world. If the nations of the world wanted peace, "we can do so by reasserting the moral authority of the United Nations".

Emphasizing what he described as the principle of universality, Mr. Reagan urged member nations to be aligned on the side of justice rather than injustice, peace rather than aggression, human dignity rather than subjugation. Any other alignment is "beneath the purpose of this great body and destructive of the harmony it seeks".

Noting that the non-aligned movement was founded to counter the development of rival ideological blocs, the President accused some new members of the movement of failing to share the founders' commitment to non-alignment.

He denied that the US headed any block of subversive nations. "What is called the West is a free alliance of governments, most of whom are democratic and all of whom greatly value their indepen-

dence. What is called East is an empire directed from the centre, which is Moscow," he said.

NEW YORK: The President began his speech by emphasizing his preoccupation with peace (Reuters reports).

"I have come today to renew my nation's commitment to peace. I have come to discuss how we can keep faith with the dreams that created this organization."

The progress in weapons technology has far outstripped the progress towards peace. In modern times a new, more terrifying element has entered into the calculations - nuclear weapons. A nuclear war cannot be won and must never be fought.

"I believe that if governments are determined to deter and prevent war, there will not be war."

"Today I reaffirm those commitments. The United States has already reduced the number of its nuclear weapons worldwide and, while replacement of older weapons is unavoidable, we wish to negotiate arms reductions, and to achieve significant, equitable, verifiable arms control agreements."

From Ian Murray, Brussels

Ex-King Leopold III of the Belgians died late on Sunday night in a Brussels hospital at the age of 81, plunging the country into an embarrassed grief. His death from heart failure followed an emergency operation by Belgian and American doctors during the afternoon.

The King, who abdicated in 1935 in favour of his son, the present King Baudouin, had served his country ever since by his silence. He kept very carefully out of the limelight and honoured his vow not to answer the so-called "royal question" as to whether he had in any way collaborated with the Nazis.

His silence healed the wounds which had threatened to tear Belgium in two after the war. Whatever his weaknesses and faults in the war, his country

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A King's life: Three of the crucial events in ex-King Leopold's life were: His marriage to Princess Astrid in 1926; captivity at the hands of the Germans in Hirschstein, Saxony, in 1944; and signing his abdication in 1951

## Embarrassed grief in Belgium over ex-King

From Ian Murray, Brussels

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### Letter from the Meuse

## Oh, what a very pretty war

It was all very pretty: tanks rumbling across the verdant Lorraine countryside letting off flames and smoke bombs to indicate a "hit" by the Hot missiles fired from delicate Gazelle helicopters hovering behind bushes and trees; hundreds of paratroopers popping out of the belly of the heavier Puma transport helicopters, before floating down to earth in neat formations, camouflage-flashed soldiers leaping out of toy-like Jeeps and dashboards to take cover behind hedges and "fire" their Milan anti-tank missiles, and all of us, some 200 journalists, local dignitaries and Army top brass, sitting under candy-striped awnings set up in a newly sown field of winter wheat on top of a hill overlooking the spectacle in the Meuse valley below.

The First Army Corps anti-tank force which is to constitute the core of the new highly mobile Force d'Action Rapide, dubbed "Moselle 83". In all, some 22,000 men and 7,500 vehicles, including 1,500 tanks, were involved in the five days of exercises.

The Force d'Action Rapide, which has been formed only this year and will eventually have a strength of 47,000 men, is designed for swift intervention beside France's allies in Europe and protection of French interests abroad.

The sense of unreality surrounding the whole beautifully coordinated scene was heightened by a coup de theatre when M. Charles Hernu, the Defence Minister - who, we had been told, could not be present because of the seasonal election campaign - suddenly appeared before us in a helicopter. The scene was beautiful. The helicopter hovered in front of the candy-striped awnings for a few seconds. M. Hernu waved regally, and then away he flew to attend to the real-life organization of the French bombardment of Syrian-held positions near Beirut that very day.

Under the traditions of the Fifth Republic, government ministers may not appear in public exercise of their functions during election campaigns. M. Hernu, however, was greatly disappointed to miss the first important manoeuvres of what he regards as his "baby".

Besides, morale in the Army has not been too good over the previous year, what with critical comments by outgoing generals and planned cuts in personnel, and M. Hernu wanted to show that he cared. So his aides hit on the ruse of the helicopter, which meant that the minister never actually touched the ground.

The Army is due to take the brunt of the cuts proposed in the five-year defence plan for 1984 to 1988, which was approved by Parliament earlier this year. It is to lose 22,000 men or seven per cent of its total force. Defence spending as a whole is due to go up by 11 per cent in real terms over the period, but cuts are being made in spending on the conventional forces to give to France's nuclear force.

Many of the general's are naturally not happy about this, and some have made their criticisms known through deliberate leaks to the press. The most recent example was that of General Wilfried Börs, military governor of the Lyons area, who resigned earlier this month in a great splash of publicity, explaining that he could not continue in service when reforms were making real command impossible. He was away due to retire in a few months time.

Many officers on the Moselle 83 manoeuvres took a poor view of what they regarded as halfhearted cuts in the Army's dirty linen in public. Of course there were criticisms, but morale was not nearly as low as some would have the public believe and anyway the criticisms should not have been made in public, they insisted. It offended the Army's strong sense of esprit de corps.

While there were serious criticisms among many senior officers, the Socialist first came to power, most now believed that their principles, preoccupations and aims were the same as the Government's. M. Hernu was seen as a good, tough minister, on the side of the Army. "And in one way, things are actually much better, than before," one officer said, "because now at last we have an identifiable enemy - the Russians." For the first time since the Fifth Republic, the five-year defence plan specifically designates the Soviet Union as the enemy.

Diana Geddes

## Andropov tightens control of party membership

From Richard Owen, Moscow

In a move seen as part of President Andropov's attempt to impose his own stamp on the Soviet Communist Party structure, Pravda yesterday announced stricter vetting of would-be party members.

In an article headed "who enters the party?" the newspaper answered readers' queries on membership, and disclosed that 14,000 candidate members had been expelled or refused full membership during the first six months of this year. It said the selection system was inadequate and that some of those granted provisional or candidate membership had not earned the trust of their comrades.

Mr. Andropov has moved cautiously in getting to grips with the party structure since he came to power as General Secretary last November. There have been relatively few changes in party leadership at the provincial or republic level, and even fewer at the top. The last plenum of the Central Committee in June appointed no new Politburo members, although it did approve one new candidate, knowing it to be a strong Andropov supporter.

The Communist Party is technically a minority party, since at 18.3 million members (candidate and full) it forms about 10 per cent of the adult population of the Soviet Union. It controls all aspects of life in the one-party state, however, and membership brings privileges and career advancement.

Mr. Andropov is reported to be preparing a limited purge during the selection of candidates for the autumn elections to local soviets. The purge will also coincide with an expected party plenum in November and the first anniversary of his succession to the late President Brezhnev.

Pravda said local party organizations were not paying enough attention to the qualifications of prospective members. It was not true that intellectuals and white-collar workers were being discriminated against - as being discriminated against - but members had complained - but against organizations had wrongly selected working class candidates. It was not true that white-collar groups were being discriminated against for just over 43 per cent of full membership, but the proportion of industrial workers has been rising.

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- ☐ Have the holiday of a lifetime
- ☐ Own a sailing dinghy

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- ☐ Put an extension on the house
- ☐ Have a holiday flat at the seaside
- ☐ Own a power boat

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- ☐ Own a motor cruiser

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Male	Female										
18-20	18-20	£1,288	£2,083	£699	£3,072	£5,503	£9,330	£2,405	£12,238		
21-23	21-23	1,358	2,281	699	3,357	6,502	9,925	2,405	12,238		
24-26	24-26	1,427	2,480	698	3,626	7,502	10,520	2,405	12,331		
27-29	27-29	1,497	2,679	698	3,895	8,502	11,115	2,405	12,331		
30-32	30-32	1,567	2,878	697	4,164	9,502	11,710	2,402	12,331		
33-35	33-35	1,637	3,077	697	4,433	10,502	12,305	2,402	12,331		
36-38	36-38	1,707	3,276	697	4,702	11,502	12,900	2,402	12,331		
39-41	39-41	1,777	3,475	697	4,971	12,502	13,495	2,402	12,331		
42-44	42-44	1,847	3,674	697	5,240	13,502	14,090	2,402	12,331		
45-47	45-47	1,917	3,873	696	5,509	14,502	14,685	2,402	12,331		
48-50	48-50	1,987	4,072	696	5,778	15,502	15,280	2,402	12,331		
51-53	51-53	2,057	4,271	696	6,047	16,502	15,875	2,402	12,331		
54-56	54-56	2,127	4,470	695	6,316	17,502	16,470	2,402	12,331		
57-59	57-59	2,197	4,669	695	6,585	18,502	17,065	2,402	12,331		
60-62	60-62	2,267	4,868	695	6,854	19,502	17,660	2,402	12,331		
63-65	63-65	2,337	5,067	693	7,123	20,502	18,255	2,398	12,230		
66-68	66-68	2,407	5,266	692	7,392	21,502	18,850	2,392	12,129		
69-71	69-71	2,477	5,465	692	7,661	22,502	19,445	2,386	12,028		
72-74	72-74	2,547	5,664	689	7,930	23,502	20,040	2,381	11,927		
75-77	75-77	2,617	5,863	687	8,199	24,502	20,635	2,375	11,826		
78-80	78-80	2,687	6,062	686	8,468	25,502	21,230	2,369	11,725		
81-83	81-83	2,757	6,261	685	8,737	26,502	21,825	2,363	11,624		
84-86	84-86	2,827	6,460	683	9,006	27,502	22,420	2,357	11,523		
87-89	87-89	2,897	6,659	682	9,275	28,502	23,015	2,351	11,422		
90-92	90-92	2,967	6,858	679	9,544	29,502	23,610	2,345	11,321		
93-95	93-95	3,037	7,057	678	9,813	30,502	24,205	2,339	11,220		
96-98	96-98	3,107	7,256	674	10,082	31,502	24,800	2,333	11,119		
99-101	99-101	3,177	7,455	671	10,351	32,502	25,395	2,327	11,018		
102-104	102-104	3,247	7,654	667	10,620	33,502	25,990	2,321	10,917		
105-107	105-107	3,317	7,853	667	10,889	34,502	26,585	2,315	10,816		
108-110	108-110	3,387	8,052	663	11,158	35,502	27,180	2,309	10,715		
111-113	111-113	3,457	8,251	660	11,427	36,502	27,775	2,303	10,614		



## The Ayatollah addresses his followers – and strictly vetted guests

From Jacques Hesday of Agence France Presse, Tehran

Only a chosen few can see, let alone speak to Ayatollah Khomeini, Iran's religious leader.

With correspondents from the Third World, I was permitted to meet him yesterday – the third anniversary of the start of the Iran-Iraq war – at his residence in Jamana, a northern suburb of Tehran, but only after innumerable security precautions.

We had to park our cars and walk through the narrow streets of this little mountain village, passing through several road-blocks where we were searched by *pasdaran* (Revolutionary Guards).

We were not allowed to see the Ayatollah until we had handed over notebooks, money and wrist-watches – everything except clothes.

Journalists wanting to take his photograph had to hand in their cameras and equipment 24 hours in advance so that they could be checked for explosive devices.

As we walked into an octagonal

courtyard the size of a small cinema, we heard a rhythmic drum-like noise made by 300 followers beating their chests with their right hands. They were all waiting to see the Ayatollah.

A child aged 12 was chanting in a microphone: "Do not be sad about children going off to the war front to become martyrs". The men were seated on a carpet on the ground floor, and women dressed in black were gathered on the first floor.

There was a long wait before the Ayatollah appeared. The crowd excitedly applauded the entry of President Seyed Ali Khamenei: Hojatoleslam Ali Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani, the Speaker of Parliament, and Hojatoleslam Muhammad Bagher Hakimi, representing the pro-Iranian Iraqi opposition.

The three leaders went to the right of the balcony where the Ayatollah would sit. Then he entered, blinking in the bright lights of the television crews as he

sat down in an armchair draped with sky-blue cloth and waited for the cheering crowd to calm down.

On his right stood his son, Ahmad. The only ornamentation on the balcony was the word "Allah" spelt out in green velvet.

Journalists sitting in the front row were able to take a good look at the Ayatollah, aged 62, who spoke slowly without notes into a microphone for almost an hour.

At times he riveted his audience with his eyes, often emphasizing certain words by opening his right hand.

His main theme was Islamic justice and the day's religious feast to honour the designation of Imam Ali as the successor of the prophet Muhammad.

He expressed surprise that Muslim countries were not coming to the aid of their Lebanese brothers.

He ended abruptly, rose from his armchair without help, and left without giving any worshipper the chance to approach him.

## Court lifts Hebron ban on settlers

From Moshe Brilliant Jerusalem

An injunction which effectively obstructed Israeli plans to resettle the old Jewish quarter of Hebron was cancelled by the High Court of Justice in Jerusalem yesterday, at the request of the government-appointed Israeli acting mayor.

The injunction prohibiting demolition and construction was issued last September after the Arab mayor, Mr Mustafa Natshe, complained that Jewish settlers had moved in with mobile homes and started demolishing abandoned Arab buildings near the reconstructed Abraham Avinu synagogue. Mr Natshe was dismissed in July and replaced by Mr Zahir Shamosh, an Israeli civil administration official.

In his petition to the court, Mr Shamosh said an agreement between the civil administration and the municipality had eliminated the reason for the injunction. The occupants of the mobile homes had received permits, and the administration and municipality had agreed to prevent unauthorized demolition or construction.

It was also stated that the police had investigated the complaints of unauthorized demolition and construction, and the Attorney-General's office would decide whether to prosecute.

## Thatcher, the Iron Lady, tilts at Moscow

From Trevor Fieback, Ottawa

Mrs Margaret Thatcher, appeared once again as the Iron Lady yesterday with a strong attack on Soviet tyranny. She also challenged the Russians to agree to arms reductions so that Nato would not have to deploy cruise missiles in Europe.

"Our nerve is being tested," she said. "To falter now would be fatal."

"Are the Soviet leaders ready to negotiate as earnestly as Nato to make the world safer? Or are they so much the prisoners of their system and history, so wedded to military might, that they are unable to rise to the opportunity?"

"Even now, as the moment for cruise and Pershing deployment in Europe draws near, it is in Moscow's power to ensure, by accepting the zero option, that not a single missile of this kind is put in place. Otherwise, to restore the balance on which our security depends, deployment will begin at the end of this year."

In a speech to a joint session of the Canadian Parliament here – an honour previously accorded to Churchill, Eden and Mr Harold Macmillan – Mrs Thatcher called on the democracies to engage in "the battle of ideas" against Communism. "It is time for freedom to take the offensive," she declared.

"There is a battle of ideas to be won. We are better equipped than our adversaries for our ideas are

better. We must constantly proclaim our ideals, to our own people, to young countries yet to choose, to those who live in the shadow of tyranny."

Mrs Thatcher said the threat to democracy did not come from superior ideas. "We have nothing to fear from the bankrupt ideology of the Soviet Union. The combination of political repression and economic failure is plain for the world to see."

"The threat comes from the proclaimed goal of Soviet Communism to spread its system, from its remorseless military build-up far beyond defence needs, and its use of force."

"For any who doubted the nature of the Soviet system, its willingness to resort to force, the shooting down of the Korean airliner has come as a terrible reminder."

The Russians must never be tempted to believe they could win a war against the West. On arms control, she said there was "a massive attempt" by the Russians to bend the will of Western Governments by "working on the minds of our electorates with bogus arguments."

Mrs Thatcher, in Canada for a three-day visit, had talks with Mr Pierre Trudeau, the Prime Minister, and with Mr Brian Mulroney, the new leader of the Conservative Opposition.



Watching brief: Russian sailors supervising the transfer of wreckage to Japanese counterparts at Novelsk

## Korean jet debris includes clothing

Tokyo (AFP) – Russia yesterday handed over debris, clothing and other articles from the shot-down Korean jet to Japanese and American officials.

The team accepted the 76 items – which did not include human remains – at Novelsk on the Soviet island of Sakhalin. An American official said the items could not be identified with any of the passengers on the jet, nor could they explain the mystery of why it strayed into Russian airspace.

The team returned to the northern Japanese port of Wakkanai last night. Mr Mikura Taro, the head of the team, said: "The Soviet side insisted that they had not recovered any bodies in their search."

Meanwhile, 17 Russian ships kept their distance from six American ships in the Sea of Japan west of Sakhalin in the race against time to locate the airliner's black box.

Vital clues: Three pieces of equipment could help researchers



Keys to the truth: The cockpit voice recorder (left) and the black box

discover what happened in the final moments on the jet (Michael Baily writes).

● The Dukane Beacon, or underwater locator beacon, automatically starts to operate on impact with water and continues to emit sound "pings" for 30 days after being severed from the aircraft power source.

Signals from the beacon, with

a range of about three miles, are the searchers' best hope of finding the wreck, but there are two drawbacks. Deep water with different temperature layers distorts the signal and, assuming the aircraft broke up on impact, the locator could be on a different part of the structure from that containing the other two essential items, which do not emit signals.

● The flight recorder or "black box" records the aircraft's movements digitally throughout the flight. It is, in fact, not black but drab orange, with reflective tape round it for extra visibility. It is heavily waterproofed and armoured to withstand an impact of 10g.

It can record more than 30 different measurements, of which the main ones are height, speed, direction, altitude, engines and control. It could reveal valuable information on whether the aircraft took evasive action – a sudden climb or bank – before going into its final dive.

● The cockpit voice recorder tapes conversations between flight crew not normally transmitted to ground control. Final exchanges on the flight deck of the Korean jet may be illuminating. The cover is spherical, the size of a small football. Like the flight data recorder, it is armoured and waterproof but not buoyant.

## Police in Sicily break up nuclear protest

Comiso (Reuters) – Italian police yesterday used batons, water hoses and tear gas to move demonstrators blocking the entrances to an air base in Sicily where US cruise missiles are due to be deployed.

About 10 protesters, including a woman deputy of the left-wing Proletarian Unity Party, were injured as police tackled demonstrators who tried to stop workers entering the site.

The demonstration began at dawn, when more than 1,000 people gathered at the beginning of three days of protests against plans to site 112 nuclear missiles at the base.

## West may help Polish farmers

From Roger Boyes, Warsaw

Church and government representatives held talks here yesterday on a number of outstanding problems, including a controversial scheme to give Western aid to private farmers.

The meeting, confirmed by church sources, comes at a time when the official press has launched a propaganda campaign against church influence, aimed at showing that the Polish Government has a quite distinct world view to that of the Catholic Church. According to Western diplomats, the campaign was initiated by a briefing to party journalists from a department head of the Central Committee.

However, yesterday's talks avoided the issue of press criticism and concentrated on matters of substance in the stormy relations between the Catholic leadership and government hierarchy. Foremost of these was informed sources say, the issue of church assistance for private agriculture.

The Government has agreed in principle a plan whereby Western Churches – especially in Germany and America – try to secure about £1½ billion of assistance over five years for Poland's overwhelmingly private farmers.

It would be partly in the form of loans, partly aid from organizations like the EEC, and partly gifts

from Western companies making agricultural equipment.

Father Alojzy Orszulik, an envoy of the episcopate, has been visiting the West to assess interest in the scheme. He took part in the meeting yesterday.

A commentary in a government newspaper yesterday criticized those in Poland who subscribed to the idea that the answer to its problems was to bring it entirely under the mantle of Catholicism and that its future lay with the West. The article was signed "Observer", a label which sometimes refers to a member of the government press office.

## Malta mob attacks Mintoff's deputy

Valletta – Malta's senior Deputy Prime Minister, Dr Karmenu Mifsud Bonnici, who is Mr Dom Mintoff's successor as leader of the Malta Labour Party, was attacked by about 300 Nationalist Party supporters when returning to Malta from the island of Gozo.

After hurling insults at him they hit his car with wooden bars causing extensive damage. Dr Mifsud Bonnici escaped unharmed.

## No dumping

Wittenlingen (Reuters) – Switzerland has abandoned attempts to dump nuclear waste in the Atlantic this year. The Federal Research Research Institute said here. Britain's National Union of Seamen had refused to crew a British ship to dump it.

## Writer cleared

Ankara (Reuters) – A military court of appeals overturned a jail sentence of two years and 20 days imposed on Nadir Nadi, owner and columnist of the left-wing newspaper *Cumhuriyet* for an article that allegedly incited youth to armed revolt.

## Professor held

Kampala (AFP) – Uganda police arrested Professor S. Kyawazwa from his home in Makerere University in Kampala, last Saturday, according to the daily newspaper *Munira*. A surgeon, he is also chairman of the Foundation for Africa Development, closely affiliated with the opposition Democratic Party.

## City flooded

Moscow (Reuters) – The streets of Leningrad were flooded as high winds and rough seas on the Baltic raised the level of the River Neva by nearly six feet. Riga, in neighbouring Latvia, had its worst gales in 15 years.

## Jet scare

Perth (Reuters) – A Fokker F28 on an Airlines of Western Australia flight carrying 56 passengers made a successful emergency landing with its front door open. The door, which had blown open in flight dragged along the runway in a shower of sparks and smoke.

## Absent lawyers

Lerida (Reuters) – The court martial of nine suspected Spanish separatist guerrillas was postponed after two defence lawyers failed to attend. The nine are charged with attacking an army garrison at Berga, near here.

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## Marcos challenges his critics to produce key murder witnesses

From Keith Dallas Manila

President Marcos challenged opposition leaders yesterday to produce before a commission of inquiry 11 witnesses they claim saw a government soldier kill Benigno Aquino, the opposition leader.

"They have been bragging about these witnesses ... but they have never come around," Mr Marcos said in a televised statement.

The names of 11 witnesses have been kept secret because they fear for their lives and are not prepared to testify before the special five-man commission Mr Marcos has set up to investigate the Aquino assassination, opposition sources said.

Mr Aquino, who was 50, returned home on August 21 and was shot moments after three soldiers escorted him out of the side exit of a China Airlines aircraft. Military officials say his assassin was Roland Galman, "a notorious killer and gun for hire" who managed to evade a tight military cordon at the airport and shoot Mr Aquino before he was himself shot dead on the tarmac.

Opposition sources say their witnesses saw Mr Aquino, with a soldier on each arm, escorted down the aircraft's stairway and shot in the back of the head by a soldier while he was about two steps up from the tarmac.

Mr Marcos promised "protection to these witnesses and said that the opposition could pick



Benigno Aquino: Death blamed on opposition.

their own security men to guard them.

"But let us not talk about it, let us conduct the investigation, find out the truth, condemn those who are found guilty, whoever they may be," Mr Marcos said.

"If they are government men, then let us accept it and punish them. But I don't believe there are any government men involved and security men involved. But that is my personal opinion," he added.

Mr Marcos blamed the opposition for Mr Aquino's death because "they somehow bullied or convinced Aquino to come back home, and we should never forget this". The opposition, he said, ignored government warnings

that "certain people" were planning to kill him.

"We were trying to prevent this assassination while the political leaders of the other side were trying to bring it about ... unconsciously probably, not deliberately. But the guilt is there."

"They are just as guilty as anybody who shot Aquino because they insisted on Aquino coming against verified intelligence reports of the Government."

Mr Marcos called for the speedy resumption of the government investigations into the assassination. The presidential commission suspended indefinitely its public hearings on September 12 pending resolution of the three petitions before the Supreme Court questioning the body's legality and impartiality.

● MANILA: About 1,600 extra troops and tanks have moved to Manila in a show of force after anti-government riots and to increase security for President Reagan's visit in November, military and diplomatic sources said yesterday (Reuters reports).

Two battalions of soldiers have been airlifted to a military camp on the outskirts of Manila and tanks have also been brought in after the worst violence since martial law was imposed 11 years ago, they said.

Ten people were killed and more than 150 injured when security forces clashed with demonstrators last week.



## Oberammergau 350 years on

A special 350th anniversary production of the Oberammergau passion play is being held next year in Bavaria and rehearsals have just begun (left). There are 124 speaking parts and two Christs - played by Max Jablonka, a chemist aged 38 (above) and an undergraduate, Rudolph Zwick. Normally productions are every 10 years. The last was in 1980.

## Moscow swings behind Mrs Gandhi

From Kuldip Nayar, Delhi

The Soviet Union has made it clear to the Communist Party of India (CPI) that it must support Mrs Gandhi in her domestic policies.

The change in Moscow's attitude has been noticeable since the advent of President Andropov, who is considered here to weigh politics on the scales of strategy rather than of ideology.

It is reflected in the Soviet media which are attacking Mrs Gandhi's opponents. Dr Rostislav Ulyanovskii, a Soviet specialist and expert on Indian affairs, argued in a press article that "right-wing reactionary forces represent a dangerous alternative to Indian National Congress power at the national level" and

that "struggle against it is making the Indian National Congress headed by Mrs Gandhi, a broad organization with relative historical progressiveness which it, of course, uses to consolidate its popularity and well-deserved authority."

Since her return to power in 1980, Mrs Gandhi has been pointing out to Moscow that the problems facing her have multiplied because of the opposition of "progressives". She made similar noises when President Brezhnev was alive but he never brought pressure to bear on the CPI, though he did express the hope that the party would swing its weight behind Mrs Gandhi.

However, the Andropov press-

ure has divided the CPI. Nearly 70 per cent of its members support Mr Rajeshwar Rao, the party secretary-general, who has not only withstood Moscow's pressure but has also given the party a nationalistic tinge.

The CPI national council, after a four-day meeting in Delhi, showed that it was not bowing to Moscow's pressure and did not mince words in criticizing Mrs Gandhi for pandering to communal elements in the majority community, for the deteriorating economic situation in the country and for the sufferings of the people.

Whether the Soviet Union, with the help of the 30 per cent pro-Moscow members, will force

an open split in the party has yet to be seen. The odds are against it because Moscow has learnt from its experience in Japan the dangers of such a course. When the Russians split the Japanese Communist Party on the question of relations with China, the Moscow-supporting segment almost disappeared. In 1978 the Soviet Union had to make peace with the other segment which, has now condemned Moscow for shooting down the South Korean Airlines plane.

It looks as if the CPI, still controlled by the Rajeshwar Rao group, will come nearer to the rival CPI(M) which parted company with the united Communist Party among other things, on the question of Moscow's role.

## Wali Khan seized on arrival in Pakistan

From Hassan Akhtar Islamabad

Mr Abdul Wali Khan, a former opposition leader and the President of the outlawed National Awami Party, was arrested by police at Islamabad airport yesterday when he arrived from London.

His son and a group of his political supporters had turned up at the airport to meet the Pathan leader but they were told by passengers who came on the same aircraft from London that Mr Wali Khan had been taken away by police.

Mr Wali Khan, had been banned from entering the Punjab province for three months before he left for London early this year. Begum Nasser Wali Khan, his wife, and Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan, his father, who is 94, have both been under detention in the North West Frontier Province since last month.

Begum Wali Khan who is vice-president of the defunct National Democratic Party (all political parties were formally dissolved under martial law) returned from London last month to join the Movement for Restoration of Democracy in Pakistan launched by an alliance of eight opposition parties. She was arrested late last month when she was about to go to Peshawar, the capital of the North West Frontier Province, to lead a demonstration.

Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan is currently in a Peshawar hospital under police custody.

## Prisoners of conscience



## Poland: Andrzej Gwiazda

By Caroline Moorehead

A former leader of Solidarity called Andrzej Gwiazda, held in pre-trial detention since December, 1981, is believed to be seriously ill in Mokotow prison. He suffers from kidney stones, a stomach ulcer and pericarditis, and the medical treatment he receives is wholly inadequate.

He was born in 1931 and after leaving school trained as an electrical engineer. Between 1966 and 1973 he worked for the Central Technical University, later moving to the Elzeta works. In August, 1980, he became one of the strike leaders, and a member of a number of Solidarity committees.

In December, 1981, he was arrested and held for a year in administrative detention in an internment centre at Bialoleka before being moved to prison. Conditions have been reported as appalling, with prisoners kept in unheated cells without warm clothing. While at Bialoleka, Gwiazda lost almost all his teeth. Since then his health has been deteriorating rapidly.



Andrzej Gwiazda: A wave from a happier era.

## Weinberger arms offer to Chinese

Peking (AFP) - American and Chinese defence experts met here yesterday and discussed US arms sales to Peking, an American official said.

The official indicated that the United States was ready to deliver weapons to China on the condition that Peking provided certain assurances concerning the material.

He said he arms sales had been raised during talks between Mr Casper Weinberger, the American Defence Secretary, and General Ahang Aiping, his Chinese counterpart. But he added that Mr Weinberger had merely repeated the position already presented to the Chinese through their embassy in Washington.

Out of a list of articles requested by China two years ago, 65 had to be examined by Washington; 11 of these were later approved for export.

Since President Reagan's decision last May to place China in the "friendly country" category for high-technology export purposes, the official said, 32 other articles could now be authorized for export by the American Commerce Department, which does not in theory deal with arms sales.

A further 11 articles required assurances from the Chinese, the official said. He refused to give further information about these items, but clearly hinted that some of them fell under US weapons control - meaning actual arms, as opposed to civilian high technology which could be used for military purposes.

Mr Weinberger told journalists on Sunday that he was willing to listen to any arms requests the Chinese might make. He believed Peking was interested in air defence equipment and early-warning radar systems.

The American official said the U.S. defence included Mr James Wade, principal deputy under-secretary of defence for research and engineering, and Mr Richard Arncliffe, assistant secretary of defence for international security affairs.

Mr Weinberger said his talks with General Zhang went very well. After Peking he will visit Xian, northern China, where he will tour an aircraft-engine plant, and Shanghai, the headquarters of China's eastern fleet.

## Uruguay politician held on day of protest

From Andrew Thompson, Montevideo

Uruguay's national day of protest went ahead on Sunday, with large sections of the population in the capital and other key cities switching off their lights at night and banging pots and pans.

Earlier in the day more than 30,000 students and workers marched through Montevideo to demand freedom in education, an amnesty for political prisoners, and an end to military rule. The demonstration, which was well-organized and peaceful, was the first of its kind permitted by the military Government in a decade.

Despite this sign that the Government of General Gregorio Alvarez was taking a more liberal line, political circles were angered by the arrest of a leading opposition politician.

Señor Fernández Menéndez, a member of the executive committee of the Partido Nacional, was arrested on Friday, accused of distributing leaflets in support of the "pots and pans" protest. A civilian judge ordered his release on Sunday. Despite this, he was rearrested on the same day, and held under state of siege regulations. His family said he had started a hunger strike in prison.

The leaders of the Partido Nacional, the Colorados, and Civic Union (the three parties permitted by the Government) began a series of meetings to consider their response to the arrest.

Political sources expressed concern that the arrest could threaten the current round of informal talks over a return to constitutional rule. In March, 1983.

An earlier round of formal talks was broken off by the politicians in July in protest at what they termed the military's insistence on anti-democratic changes to the 1967 constitution. The Government responded in August by banning political activity and tightening press censorship. Despite this, it maintained its promise to call elections in November, 1984, and informal talks, in which leading generals began to signal new concessions over the constitution, went ahead.

These concessions are now in doubt as a result of the increase in tension over Señor Fernández Menéndez's arrest.

The protest on Sunday night was widespread throughout the country. Citizens switched off their lights for 15 minutes and banged their pots and pans to symbolize anger over economic recession, high prices, and the lack of political freedom.

Neighbourhoods in working and middle-class areas of Montevideo responded enthusiastically to the protest call. In some areas there were small spontaneous demonstrations which waved the national flag and chanted slogans against the Government and for the release of political prisoners.

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# Voters put Kohl on the spot

From Michael Rhyne, Bonn

Chancellor Helmut Kohl and his party colleagues took a sober look yesterday at the setbacks the coalition government suffered in Hesse and Bremen on Sunday, as jubilant Social Democrats pointed to the voters' disenchantment with the Government's performance especially in the economy.

The setback is more symbolic than actual. The Land election results do not endanger Dr Kohl's solid majority in the Bundestag.

## HOW THEY VOTED

Party	HESSE % vote (1982 estimate)	Seats (1982 estimate)
SPD	48.2 (42.8)	51 (49)
CDU	39.4 (45.5)	44 (52)
FDP	7.6 (3.1)	8 (0)
Greens	5.8 (8.0)	7 (9)

Party	BREMEN % vote (1979 estimate)	Seats (1979 estimate)
SPD	51.35 (49.4)	58 (52)
CDU	33.31 (31.5)	37 (33)
FDP	4.59 (10.75)	0 (11)
Greens	5.43 (0)	5 (0)
Bremen Greens	2.36 (5.1)	0 (4)

Hesse and Bremen are traditional SPD territory. But the Christian Democrats had high hopes of ousting the SPD in Hesse and undermining its absolute majority in Bremen. Instead, they lost heavily in Hesse and their coalition allies, the Free Democrats, were denied any seats in Bremen.

Dr Kohl spoke on Sunday of his bitter disappointment. Herr Willy Brandt, the SPD chairman said his party's downward trend had been halted and voters had rejected the government's social

policy. Commentators see this negative verdict on the coalition's first six months in office as having national repercussions and possibly sharpening inter-party disputes, especially between the Free Democrats and the Bavarian-based Christian Social Union.

The rebuff in Hesse is particularly galling to the CDU. Its share of the vote, where it had been the strongest party though unable to form a government, dropped 6 per cent to 39.4 per cent. Most of the defections voted for the Free Democrats, who returned to the Hesse Parliament after a year's exclusion.

But the result is just as frustrating for Herr Holger Börner, the SPD prime Minister, whose minority Government fell because he could not get Green support for his budget.

The parliamentary deadlock has not changed, however. The CDU and FDP cannot form a ruling majority, whereas the SPD needs the unpredictable Greens. An alliance between the SPD and FDP also seems out of the question. The alternative is a grand coalition between the three parties, but differences are so great this would be very unwise.

In the City state of Bremen, where the dominant issue was the stricken shipbuilding industry, the SPD, which has ruled this smallest Land without interruption since 1945, surprisingly increased its majority.

For the FDP, the Bremen results are very bad and those in Hesse not much better. Herr Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the party leader, tried to put on a brave face yesterday, but his small



Surprise success: Herr Hans Koschnick, Bremen's SPD mayor, who was unexpectedly elected.

party is still struggling to be viable.

For the Greens the results are mixed. They have seen their presence in the political constellation confirmed, but their support seems to have peaked, a number of votes going to the Social Democrats.

Only the SPD can take much comfort. It badly needs a boost as factional differences threaten party unity. But it will see the elections as an endorsement of its

stand against the deployment of nuclear missiles, and will be encouraged in its opposition to the Government's economic and social policies.

● **Missile commitment:** The coalition supports Nato's decision to station Pershing 2 and cruise missiles in Germany, Italy, Belgium and The Netherlands if Moscow refuses to reduce its arsenal of SS20s (AP reports).

# Bishops and teachers defy order by Madrid

From A Correspondent Madrid

Taking a dispute over catechisms a stage further yesterday, the education commission of the Spanish National Bishop's Conference - the most senior Catholic authority in the country - drafted a strong protest note to the socialist government after the Ministry of Education had ordered the removal of 200,000 catechisms from all Spanish primary schools.

The catechisms, which had not been authorized by the Ministry of Education, contained new texts comparing abortion with terrorism and homicide.

But yesterday in defiance of the government's order, both the bishops' conference and the Spanish Federation of Catholic Teachers told all privately owned religious schools to continue using the catechisms.

Ministry of Education sources described the stand taken by the church as a 'dry run' for a much more serious disagreement in connection with Socialist Government's educational reform.

Debates on the reform began today in parliament where the Socialists have a majority. However yesterday ultra-conservative Catholics in the leading opposition party, the Popular Alliance, presented an amendment to the bill, and said they would fight it in every way possible.

the reform also faces strong opposition from the Catholic church. It touches on issues of political and economic control.

# 'Dallas' and 'Dynasty' do badly Britain takes top Emmy award with 'Nicholas Nickleby'

Pasadena (Rout AP) - The British television production of *Nicholas Nickleby* was named outstanding limited series in the thirty-fifth annual Emmy Awards here on Sunday night, the highest honours in American television.

It was the second time this year that a British production has won a top honour in the United States. *Gandhi* was named best picture at the Academy Awards last April.

The National Broadcasting Company (NBC) won 33 of the 64 awards, while the American Broadcasting Company (ABC) won 14 and Columbia Broadcasting System (CBS) won 11.

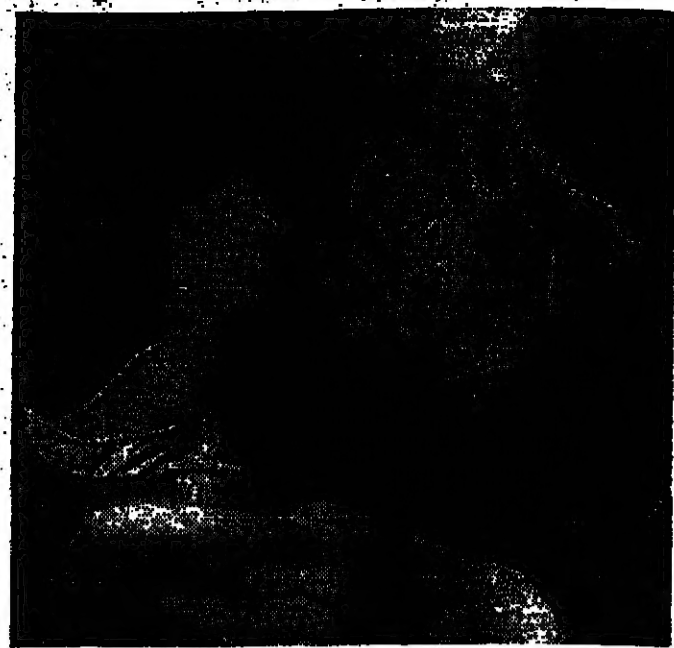
Leading the way for NBC was its police drama series *Hill Street Blues* which took home six Emmys, including its third straight award as outstanding drama series.

The US-Australian co-production of *The Thorn Birds* also captured six Emmys, including awards for veteran actresses Jean Simmons and Barbara Stanwyck.

The blockbuster series *Dallas* received only one Emmy for music composition, while *Dynasty* did not receive any.

NBC won 33 Emmys - more than CBS and ABC combined. *Chernobyl*, The NBC show about the nuclear disaster in a bar in Boston, Massachusetts, was named best comedy show.

Shelley Long won top acting honours as an intellectual heroine. Ed Flanders won the Emmy as best dramatic series actor for *St Elsewhere*, another NBC show about a rundown Boston hospital. Tyne Daly of the cancelled



Dickens revived: Roger Rees in "Nicholas Nickleby"

*Cagney and Lacey*, a police story featuring two women officers, was named best dramatic series actress.

*Taxi* took three top prizes - for star, Judith Flich and for supporting performers Carol Kane and Chris Lloyd.

NBC's controversial *Special Bulletin* about news coverage of a nuclear disaster, was named best special.

Thomas Lee Jones won as best actor in a special for his portrayal of executed killer Gary

Gilmore on NBC's *The Executioner's Song*.

Leontyne Price, the soprano, won the award for best individual performance in a variety or music programme for *Live from Lincoln Center* on PBS.

NBC also took the award for best children's programme with *Big Bird in China*. Writers on NBC's *SCITV* Network, also called by the network, won the Emmy for outstanding writing in a variety or music programme.

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# French right boosts Senate majority

From Diana Geddes, Paris

The French Government suffered further reversals in the senatorial elections on Sunday. Which saw a strengthening of the majority already enjoyed by the opposition in the parliamentary Upper House. But the Government's "defeat" was neither spectacular nor unexpected.

A total of 102 seats, representing a third of the senate, were at stake, including 13 newly created seats. The opposition parties gained an extra 12 seats, while the left-wing parties gained only one more.

Election was by electoral colleges comprising MPs, regional councillors and representatives of municipal councils. The losses suffered by the Government in local elections last spring and in the previous year were clearly reflected in the new voting patterns.

Two government ministers, M. Roger Quilliot, Minister for Town Planning and Housing, and M. Francis Autain, a junior Defence Minister, were among the successful candidates. They will have to give up their government posts within the next 30 days if they wish to take up their seats.

Both have indicated that they intend to do so. That will mean at least a minor Cabinet reshuffle, and M. Pierre Mauroy, the Prime Minister, may take that opportunity to make other changes.

Two of the five MPs who were standing for the senate also won seats, which will mean two by-elections in the Lot and in the Morbihan.

Senators are elected for a nine-year term of office. They receive a salary of about £30,000 a year, the same as for an MP, Secretarial allowance, and an office in the

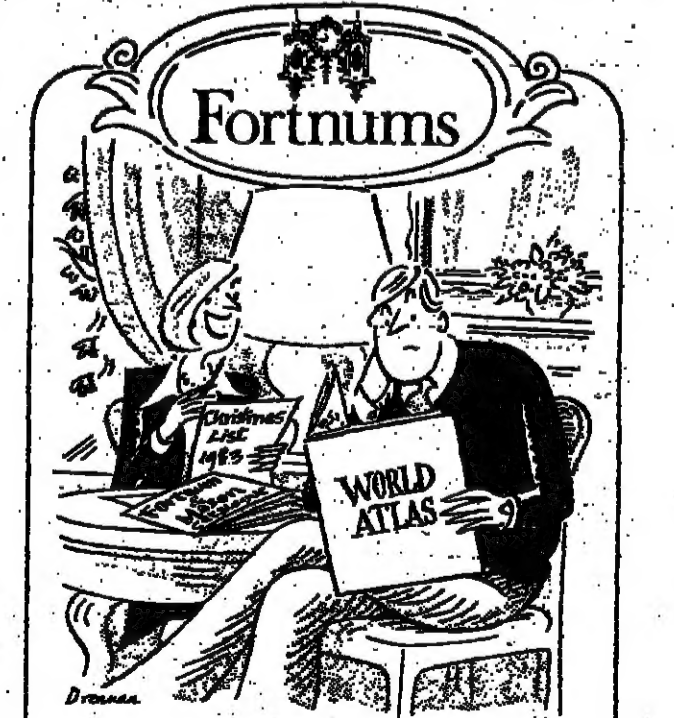


M Chirac: Emphasized importance of election.

beautiful Palais Du Luxembourg where the Senate is housed, as well as other perks such as unlimited free travel by train and Metro, a limited number of free air flights a year, and a pass granting free entry to all race courses.

Like the British House of Lords, the Senate is the second most senior person in the land, and he deputizes for the President of the Republic when he is on holiday, sick or otherwise indisposed. The average age of Senators before the latest election was 62.

In a rally call to electors last week, M. Jacques Chirac, leader of the Gaullist RPR party, emphasized the importance of Sunday's elections at the present time, describing the Upper House as "the last bulwark of local and individual liberties confronted with a Socialist-Communist Government". The press and general public have taken little interest in the elections, however.



— an occasional commentary on Important Events — Christmas Abroad

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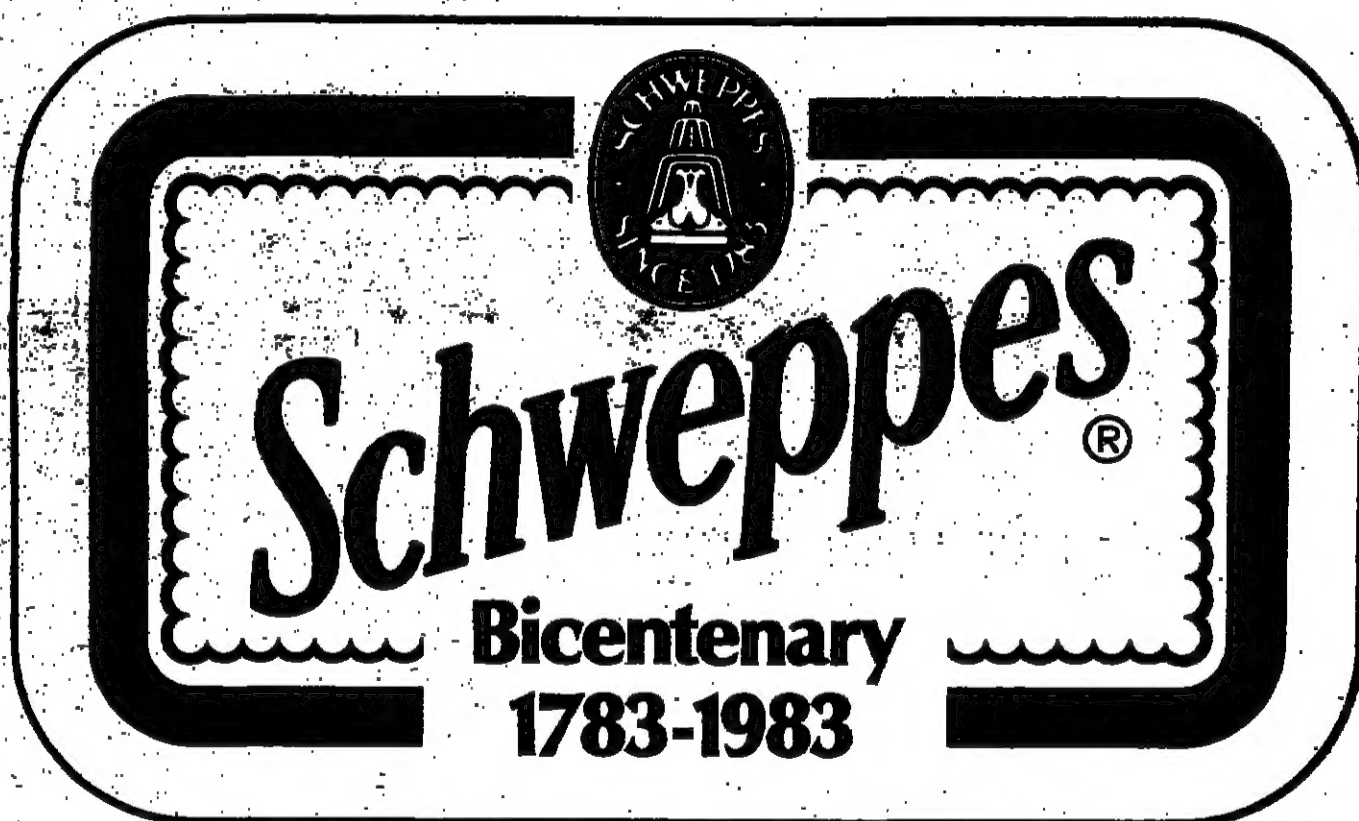
Yes, Henry, I know Burghley's only just finished and you haven't started banging away at your pheasants yet, but now is the time to order for abroad.

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During the last 200 years there have been many notable firsts in the Company's history. The Royal Warrant from Princess Victoria in 1837; the catering contract for the Great Exhibition in 1851; the introduction of the famous Tonic at the time of the British Raj - now the world's leading brand; the launch of Bitter Lemon; the introduction of the famous Slim-line range of low-calorie soft drinks.

Another far-reaching decision was taken in 1953 - the signing of a partnership agreement with PepsiCo Inc to bottle and distribute Pepsi-Cola throughout Great Britain. The association of these two bever-

age companies has proved to be a happy and prosperous one. Schweppes has produced and sold Pepsi-Cola with the same enthusiasm and dedication as befits their reputation as one of the world's leading soft drinks companies.

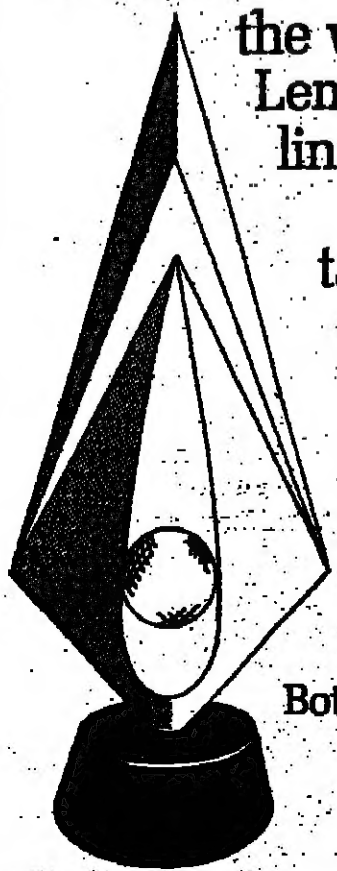
Schweppes' commitment to increasing sales of Pepsi-Cola culminated in 1982 in their winning the Pepsi-Cola "Bottler of the Year" award for Northern Europe.

Under the leadership of Managing Director Brian Dice and his team Schweppes are again leading the sales league in this Bicentenary Year of 1983.

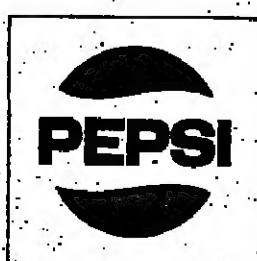
PepsiCo salutes this achievement and looks forward to the next 200 years of progress.



BRIAN DICE, MANAGING DIRECTOR, SCHWEPES LTD.



Bottler of the Year Award



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## FASHION by Suzy Menkes

Lady Romsey inherited a public role and a grand house when she married the heir to Broadlands. To refurbish the faded splendours of her home and to create an image for herself, she has turned to "Uncle David" — David Hicks, internationally known as an interior designer and now a fashion force. He is with her below



## Dressing up Broadlands

In Friday, Lady Romsey closes the porticoed front door on the last of the summer visitors and opens up Broadlands to family life. The public who view today the wedding cake friezes of the Wedgwood Room or the striking crimson and gilded drawing room, will be paying their homage to Lord Mountbatten. But the classic country house in its lush green grounds is not just his memorial. It is also the living home of Norton Romsey, his wife, Penelope, and their two small children.

"We really do live in all the house," says Lady Romsey. "When the public comes in, we put up ropes and move things out of place that might go flying. But otherwise we try to change as little as possible."

Refurbishing Broadlands — without upsetting its fine classical balance — has been kept in the family. "Uncle David", as the renowned design consultant David Hicks is known to the Romseys, is reinvesting the proceeds of the public viewing in the fading fabric of the house. "We are trying to make up for 20 years of my grandfather-in-law living here, without a woman about to see that the curtains were getting threadbare," says Lady Romsey.

David Hicks puts it less tactfully. "Edwina's taste was rooted in 1937 and basically everything was painted pale green. I totally respect that my father-in-law wanted to keep the house as it was after she died. But the time had come when things were literally worn out."

Penelope Romsey — herself a fine art restorer before her marriage — finds that her own taste and Uncle David's chime as sweetly as the gilded clocks that furnish the marble mantelpieces of Broadlands.

Her favourite room — and an impressive example of the partnership — is her boudoir, where the buttermilk walls blend into a pale wood block floor, designed by Hicks in a trompe l'oeil effect

inspired by marble in St Mark's in Venice. "I love staring at the picture above my desk instead of doing the paper work that I ought to be doing," says Lady Romsey, who might be forgiven for feasting her eyes on a Canaletto rather than the household accounts.

The mistress of Broadlands has a public role to play. Like her close friend and contemporary the Princess of Wales (whose honeymoon started at Broadlands), Penelope Romsey has ricocheted into a public life for which she was not expressly prepared. She has learned "on the job" (and while producing a small son and daughter) to create a suitably formal image for the local occasions, the meetings of trusts and charities and for the overt Royal connexion. Lord Romsey is godfather to Prince William and the Princess of Wales is a godmother to the Romsey's nine-month-old daughter, Alexandra.

"I've never been a jeans person. I've always worn smart informal clothes," she says. "I like clean lines, so it is suits and dresses that I wear up for more formal occasions. You can imagine how pleased I was when Uncle David produced these things."

The David Hicks's collection of elegant, fresh classics has already found its way into Lady Romsey's chintz pink bedroom. Hicks's like strong colour, used in a gabardine suit, a jacket in a classic pink. The same soft background colour is the centrepiece of the stunning carpet. David Hicks designed for the Broadlands drawing room, its pattern copied from the intricate painted ceiling.

Lady Romsey is tall, slender with long blonde hair that she wears swept up in the evening, especially with her favourite black, like the Hicks coat-backed evening dress that she wears in her portrait on this page.

She has, too, the more private life of 28-year-old mother to Nicholas, two and a half, and Alexandra. Then she will be just "messing around in trousers on nanny's day off" or getting the only exercise she takes ("I am devastatingly lazy about sport") by riding round the undulating estate laid out by Capability Brown and not yet redesigned by



Hicks who now has a garden design book to his name. "David Hicks can claim to be Renaissance Man, now that he has added fashion to his impressive design empire. His life includes a vast quantity of private work for the international upmost trust and private commissions for textiles and furniture, made by his own joinery company. There are the interior design products (including his famous carpets) and license arrangements, especially in Japan. He is very busy from umbrellas to ties. "I've always been interested in clothes," says Hicks of his

latest venture, now in its third season. "I made my mother a hat when I was ten years old and I remember taking her to Fortnum's and trying to make her buy smart clothes. I am passionately interested in costume. I studied theatre design. But the kind of clothes that really move me are the ones I saw in an exhibition of Balenciaga's work. They were just staggeringly beautiful."

Hicks's taste is to the classic, rather than the contemporary which his mother-in-law and makes his clothes a welcome addition to the more truly elegant design to

the bosom of the English class. "I want something that stands out for its cut, texture and line. I don't like the clothes," he says.

He travels constantly — to the Arab, whose introduction to western taste has been of international hotel suites, and for whom Hicks tactfully redesigns a yacht's lime green helicopter pad in a more aesthetic shade.

"It is not unusual," says Hicks's chairman Leslie Button. "To have a private client spending in seven figures."

The fount of the David Hicks

style is behind a discreet brown glass window in Jermyn Street, where Hicks has a show-room for the best designed houses on the floor a design power-house for the corporate studio. Hicks's work is a collage of styles, from the most recent design work on the textiles, fashion, graphics and the clothing.

It is the kind of design operation that I see frequently in France or Italy, but is rare in England. Leslie Button, chairman since 1969 and author of the company's expansion, likens the set-up to a Christian Dior or a

Lady Romsey: "I do feel that I have a public role to play, but there is also the private side of messing around in trousers with the children"



All Lady Romsey's clothes by David Hicks from Fortnum and Mason Piccadilly and Lucienne Phillips, Knightsbridge. Far left (with David Hicks) in a wool gabardine asymmetric jacket £182. Left: Pinstriped pure wool jacket £209 and grey flannel wrap skirt £90 (also comes as suit). Tucked into black skirt. Jacket back from Fortnum and Mason.

Direction — at Mina. SW1.

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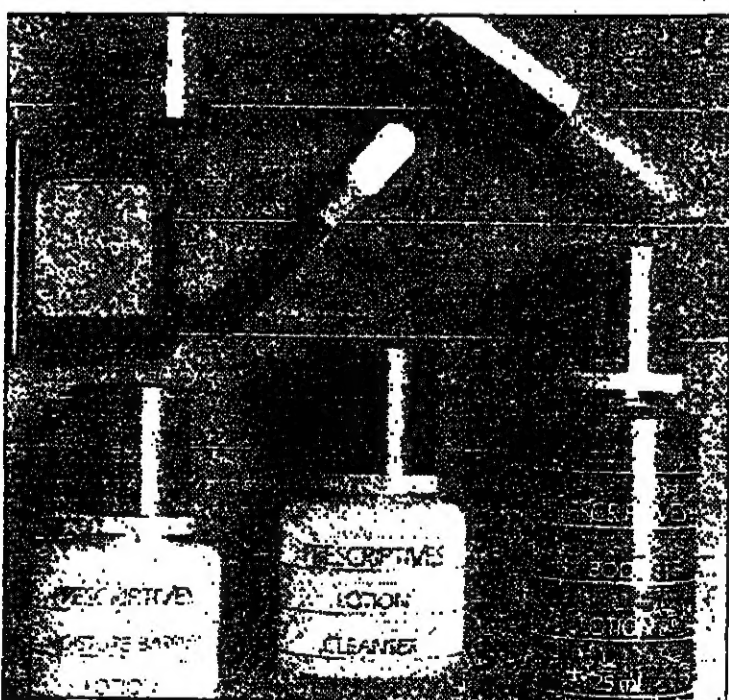
in a classic

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David Hicks's fashion

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## SPARKLERS

The spectacular return to style of fine jewelry was shown last week by the opening of London's most important, vibrant and more trinkets to come.

The Princess Caroline diamond necklace is the most exciting of these pieces. The Princess (below) wore this shimmering collar to Monaco's Red Cross Ball last month. Its chandeliers of sparklers from flower drops add up to a total of 130 carats in diamonds.

The necklace is the piece de resistance of the new Van Cleef and Arpels, the French jewellers whose Bond Street premises opened last week with private client shows and a public display of glittering prizes, including a sapphire suite valued at £2m.

The most significant change in jewelry is that even the most precious pieces are young and quite delicate in design, rather than heavy pieces for important people. The Princess of Wales has had an enormous influence on the way young people look at family heirlooms. Her penchant for sapphires has made them the most popular gems with London's fine jewellers.

Why should jewelry sales be booming during a recession? I posed that uncomfortable question to M. Alain Perrin, president of Cartier, who flew into London last week to view the re-vamped Bond Street shop and to open an exhibition of past glories.

M. Perrin sees a correlation between politics and selling jewelry. (A move to the right was the signal for an upturn in sales in Britain). He also points out that Cartier was quick to see the potential of young customers — and the idea of women buying goodies for themselves — when it launched the Les Must range of

watches and accessories (now brought to the front of the Bond Street shop).

The retrospective exhibition shows Cartier at its most creative, with the extraordinary "Mysterieux Clocks", fashioned out of gunguz in the 1920s, the hands apparently suspended in the transparent stone and unconnected to the mechanism below. Other highlights of the exhibition (until Thursday) are a black suede evening bag with flowered clasp of rubies and emeralds and a sleek ribbed gold lighter with a tiny Persian garden worked in miniature on the case.

A cabinet of jewels will be launched (from 3in - 7th October) by the French jeweller Monsieur Gerard of Grafton Street. He is showing what he claims to be the most extravagant jewels in the world (there seems to be a good deal of competition) at a late night show at the night club Annabel's.

The Princess of Wales's other favourite jewel — the subject of a fine collection at Garrards. The South Sea pearls at their Regent Street shop are long strands of milk white gems, lustrous necklaces of deep gold, rose pink and the wicked looking black pearls. Most are big and bold rather than the tiny seed pearls that have always been a royal favourite.

A new exhibition of superb watches opens at Garrards later. The glitter and glamour of precious jewelry is echoed at a more affordable level by costume jewelry. Bold paste necklaces and big drop earrings emulate the real thing. Deep claret rubies and especially sparkling diamonds are the chosen stones for the grand effect, often used with jet and occasionally with semi-precious stones. Looking rich and ritzy is back in style after a decade of ethnic chic.

## SOLEPRINTS

If we look into their soles, a wet winter is forecast by the shoe trade. The ribbed crepe rubber that used to be associated with country shoes is now stamping out footprints on city streets. Most dramatic are the tractor tread soles that grip wet pavements. A mix of materials like suede or fabric used with leather is the message for the uppers.

With the shoes, and especially with shorter skirts, comes fancy hosiery — not the delicate mesh of patterned tights, but lightweight ribs of fine wool or even cashmere.

Below: taupe leather and black suede asymmetric pump with ribbed crepe sole, £39.99 from Russell and Bromley, 24 New Bond Street, W1, and branches. Grey herringbone tights from a range of luxury hosiery at Fogal, 36 New Bond Street W1, opening on Friday.

Research: Christine Paine  
Illustrations by MICHAEL DAVIDSON



Right: leather and cord-lined boot with tractor-tread sole, tan or chocolate, £39.95 Bally, Oxford Street, New Bond Street, the Arndale Centre, Manchester. Fine merino wool tights by Fogal. Below: textured taupe leather lace-up on ribbed sole, £39.50 from Drizella, 44 Kings Road, SW3, Hove, Brighton. Grey hosiery at Fogal, 36 New Bond Street W1, opening on Friday.



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## SPECTRUM

In the second extract from his new book on style in the twentieth century, Bevis Hillier analyses the Swinging Sixties, discovers how they got their name and wonders whether they deserved it. It was a time, he writes, when city slickness took over from the previous decade's infatuation with rural motifs, and austerity gave way to planned obsolescence

## Designing for a new frontier

In January 1960 Paul Reilly succeeded Sir Gordon Russell as director of the Council of Industrial Design in London. He contributed the *Design* magazine leading article for the first issue of 1960, which was headed "The Challenge of the Sixties".

"We have just lived through ten very formative years in the history of modern design", he wrote. "Thanks to the spawdwork of the 1950s, and 1960s could be a decade of remarkable achievement, given certain conditions." He hoped that those "at the social centre of gravity" in Britain (perhaps those Top People who were alleged to take *The Times*) would give a lead, and that the world would begin to look to Britain, not to Scandinavia, Italy or the United States, for "leadership in design".

Reilly asked overseas propagandists to "declare a close season for beef-eaters and halberdiers, and to concentrate for a while on our more up-to-date appearances, lest the world should come to look upon us as the Old Curiosity Shop of Europe." As he pointed out, Italy had even more ancient traditions, but it was for her modern work that she was admired and copied.

In the 1960s, Reilly's hopes were to be realized - though not perhaps in the way he had envisaged. Britain shed its fusty, old world image, and "Swinging London", with its Beatlemania and Rolling Stones, its Carnaby Street and mini-skirts and Chelsea boutiques, became a world influence on lifestyle and fashion.

The exact origins of the phrase "Swinging London" are lost in the twists of modernity. Some trace them back to the catchphrases of the television comedian Norman Vaughan - "Swinging! ... Dodge!" But John Anstey, Editor of the *Telegraph Sunday Magazine*, believes that Diana Vreeland, that supreme arbiter of fashion, first used the words "swinging" and "London" in the same breath, and that they were first printed together in his magazine (then the *Weekend Telegraph*) on April 30 1965.

Earlier in 1965, Anstey was staying at the Crillon Hotel, Paris. Miss Vreeland was staying there too, and

asked him to her suite for a drink. Looking across the city from the penthouse window, Anstey said how much he loved Paris. "I love London," Miss Vreeland replied. "It is the most swinging city in the world at the moment." When Anstey arrived back in London, he commissioned an American journalist, John Crosby, who was London columnist of the *New York Herald Tribune*, to produce a feature on Swinging London with illustrations by the German photographer Horst Munzig.

Unfortunately, Munzig was interested only in the picturesquely archaic aspects of England - bowler hats, guardsmen's uniforms, the odd horse-drawn carriage. But Crosby quoted Vreeland's comment, and the magical phrase recurred in a caption: "The life of the city is the people who live there, the rhythm that pulses through its crowded streets. Compulsively people gravitate to the capital from the provinces and abroad drawn by a kind of telepathy of talent, ideas and action, until the scene explodes - and London is a swinging city." Crosby described, though Munzig did not photograph, the institutions of Swinging London: the nightclub Annabel's, Mary Quant's boutique in Chelsea, the Beatles, and Carnaby Street.

Three weeks later, a reporter from *Time* magazine came to see John Anstey. She had been sent to write a cover story about the wonderful new Swinging London. The *Time* article gave Swinging London international recognition. London was "where it was at".

Did this English renaissance happen through the "leadership" Reilly had demanded? Or did it happen through the welling-up of a new popular culture from below and its adoption by the commercial exploiters and the panjandrum of the art world? In pop music, certainly, the initial impulse seemed to come from below, with Elvis "turning revolt into style" and the Beatles rising to messianic status from working-class Liverpool. But could the same be said, for example, of Pop Art? Again the English led the way. Richard Hamilton and Peter Blake had already pioneered in the 1950s this definitive art movement of the 1960s, of which David Hockney and Allen Jones were also the key figures alongside Warhol,



Lichtenstein, Oldenburg, Jim Dine and the rest in America. But while the Pop artists might find their inspiration in the *schlock* and *kitsch* of magazine ads, comic strips and detergent packets, they were sophisticated commentators, manipulating, satirizing and parodying the images they found.

And what of design? Superficially England might seem to take the lead in the 1960s, but the philosophy which underlay 1960s design still came from America. Nobody realized that more clearly than the English founding father of Pop Art, Richard Hamilton, who asked in a lecture at the Institute of Contemporary Art, London, in 1959 what were to be the differences between the 1950s and the 1960s. He suggested that the old 'high-falutin' ideas about "honesty" in design - truth to materials and function, and the "fulfilment of basic human needs" - would have to give way to the American defence to market demands. He quoted "an American manufacturer who had said to his young British assistant: 'What you describe as good design is merely what we would call 'high style'. But it would be no good designing a 'high style' product for a honky-tonk Mid-West market." Hamilton concluded that the consumer would have to come "from the same drawing-board" as the product: in other words, if you had to know how to popular demand, you had better try to influence demand.

If you were going to try to influence the consumer, you needed to find out as much about him as you could. Market research was the American pseudo-science which claimed to do this. Another ingredient in the new American philosophy which outraged most of the old truth-to-material designers, was the cheerful acceptance of "obsolescence". In America, production was no problem: the difficulty was to consume at a rate which would keep up with production. In increasingly affluent Britain, the same conditions began to obtain after years of austerity. "Built-in obsolescence" was the answer.

At the beginning of the 1960s, there was a feeling of "the world's great age begins anew". What was happening in politics chimed in with this mood. In

Symbols of the Sixties: An example of pop art by Roy Lichtenstein - the picture is called "Whammy"; Avengerwear, prompted by the TV cult series - Patrick Macnee, star of the show, and Twiggy, who wears an outfit called "Submission"; and the wheels of the early 1960s, the bubble car.

the United States, the bumbling old figure of Eisenhower, superannuated warrior, was replaced by the dynamic young President John F. Kennedy. Norman Mailer praised Kennedy in a magazine article titled "Superman comes to the Supermarket". Harold Macmillan, a relic of Edwardian England, portrayed by the young satirists of *Beyond the Fringe* as teetering on the brink of senility, and his chosen successor Lord Home (usually represented by the cartoonist Gerald Scarfe as a death's head on spider legs) were succeeded by the Labour leader Harold Wilson, a hard nut to crack from the north who spoke roughly of "the white heat of technological revolution". The young men who came to notice in the 1950s were rebels. Angry Young Men, Outsiders - men such as Brendan Behan, Colin Wilson, John Osborne.

By contrast, the new man of the 1960s was David Frost: a "classless" figure in a dapper business suit, satirizing the Establishment, but still of it. In spy fiction, the wholesome, immaculately tailored James Bond, a Bulldog Drummond-like figure, superseded the sleazy anti-heroes of Eric Ambler and Graham Greene. The male protagonist of the television series *The Avengers* wore a bowler hat, carried a rolled umbrella and was called Steed, a name suggesting grooming and chivalry.

There was a new, crisp, clean image for young people. The Beatles' man-

ager, Brian Epstein, showed sound commercial acumen when he got them out of their tacky, "skiffle" gear and into smart-lapel suits. The Mods, in their streamlined outfits, were taking over from the slovenly rockers and beatniks of the 1950s. There was to be an end to the age of shoddy, to the post-war period of "making do". And there was to be an end, too, to gulping up culture wholesale from America: Swinging London was confident enough now to wage a war of independence.

American styles were also going on in America. In his memoir of the 1960s, Andy Warhol remembered the summer of 1963 as "the last summer before the English invasion". In the spring, he had already met David Bailey and Mick Jagger, apostles of the new English dandyism. Teenagers of the 1950s, in their jeans and tartan shirts, looked like American country-western pumpkins.

An orientation toward the city, toward metropolitan elegance and corruption and metro-culture, is typical of the 1960s. The 1950s infatuation with the countryside was over. The main interest in folk art was in the *kitsch*, Pop folk art of the urban areas. Andy Warhol, almost unflinching barometer of passing fashion, "couldn't imagine living in a tiny, nothing little place in the Himalayan Mountains. I didn't ever want to live any place where you couldn't drive down the road and see drive-ins and giant ice-cream cones and walk-in hot dogs and motel signs flashing!"

moreover...  
Miles Kington

## Speak as you find

Although science is still not quite sure why there are so many heart attacks today, I am convinced it is because so many people let themselves get upset over the misuse of the English language. Let someone say disinterested when he should have said uninterested, or flaunt for flout, and the air becomes heavy with the sound of apologetic custodians of English falling dead on the pavement. I myself have gone through heavy bouts of indignation, especially over the misuse of the word refute. But I am now beginning to react tranquilly to linguistic crimes, and pass by on the other side like a bad Samaritan.

I think this is partly because whenever people get things wrong they do know at least what they mean, and we who are listening also know exactly what they mean. We go past the wrong expression and get to the right meaning. Sometimes, in fact, we do not even realize the usage has been wrong.

The other day I spotted a sign outside a car showroom reading: "Try it for two months, or your money back." It was quite obvious what was meant. Test drive a car. Keep it for two months. Then, if you don't like it, get your money back.

But that was not what the sign said. The sign said: Try a car for two months OR get your money back. In other words, if you test drive a car from us, you will not under any circumstances get your money back - one or the other, but not both. Whether this was a very clever offer on the part of the garage, or merely another piece of grievous bodily harm on the English language, it is certain that most passers-by would not take it to mean what it really says.

Many years ago I had a schoolmaster who tried to alert us to this kind of forked tongue phraseology. He gave us a set of sentences and asked us to spot the logical fallacy contained in each. (He might well have been preparing us for a world dominated by advertising.) At this remote period in time I can only remember three of them, as follows.

1. Do not ruin your clothes at home. Let the Acme Laundry do it for you.
2. I am not superstitious at all - I always walk under ladders.
3. This is a book you must not fail to miss. It was No 2 that gave me the most trouble. I simply couldn't see why there was anything superstitious about walking under ladders. The master eventually had to point out to me that if the man always insisted on doing so, then he was ipso facto superstitious. Then he had to explain to me what ipso facto means. Yes, quite a lively education, especially as we were meant to be doing algebra at the time.

I don't want to seem ungrateful after all these years, but it was the same teacher who told me that the word unique had to be used very carefully. A thing was either unique or it wasn't, he proclaimed, which made sense. There was no halfway stage. Therefore it was quite wrong to say that something was nearly unique or even utterly unique.

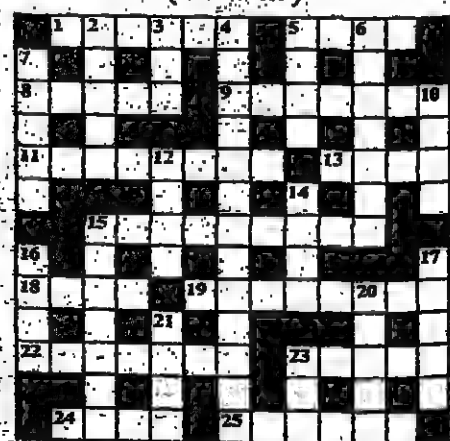
I now think he was wrong. If, for instance, there are two orchids of a certain variety left in the world, and one is looking very scrawny while the other is flourishing, then the flourishing one is on the verge of being unique. It is therefore almost unique. I am solid on this one. If I had an executive, it would be solid with me on this one.

One can equally well say that a person is either in Scotland or not in Scotland - there are no two ways about it. But equally, a man living in Carlisle could truthfully be said to be almost in Scotland, and so on. I therefore would like to say at this late stage in my education that I condemn the stuff we were taught about unique as a heresy. Teachers can be wrong.

Once even had a teacher who confessed that they could be wrong. He was a German teacher, and had in his class a boy called Ramsay who had lived throughout Europe and knew most of the languages to be found there. One day he asked the teacher a searching question about German grammar, and the teacher said: "Ramsay, if you don't know then I am not likely to know. You are much better at German than I am."

I was lucky to meet a teacher who owned up so blithely to inadequacy. But then I suppose he was almost unique.

## CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 160)



- ACROSS
- 1 Spanish woman (6)
  - 2 Tribal senior (5)
  - 3 Lubricate (3)
  - 4 Black Scottish cattle (8,5)
  - 5 Western alliance (11,1,1,1)
  - 6 Whatever available (7)
  - 7 Sudden contraction (5)
  - 8 Remote (8)
  - 9 Quality (7)
  - 10 Looking intently (7)
  - 11 Off (3,2)
  - 12 Gumbo (4)
  - 13 Backless seats (6)
- DOWN
- 1 Tribal senior (5)
  - 2 Lubricate (3)
  - 3 Black Scottish cattle (8,5)
  - 4 Western alliance (11,1,1,1)
  - 5 Whatever available (7)
  - 6 Sudden contraction (5)
  - 7 Remote (8)
  - 8 Quality (7)
  - 9 Looking intently (7)
  - 10 Off (3,2)
  - 11 Gumbo (4)
  - 12 Backless seats (6)
  - 13 Tribal senior (5)
  - 14 Lubricate (3)
  - 15 Black Scottish cattle (8,5)
  - 16 Western alliance (11,1,1,1)
  - 17 Whatever available (7)
  - 18 Sudden contraction (5)
  - 19 Remote (8)
  - 20 Quality (7)
  - 21 Looking intently (7)
  - 22 Off (3,2)
  - 23 Gumbo (4)
  - 24 Backless seats (6)

### KLAUS BARBIE

The photograph of Klaus Barbie which appeared on this page on September 19 was inaccurately captioned. He was wearing the uniform of the Wehrmacht, not that of the SS. Barbie has himself corroborated the identification of the photograph.



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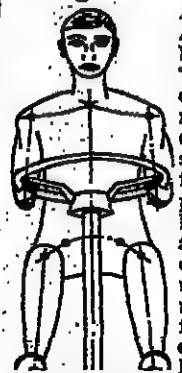


METHODIST HOMES FOR THE AGED

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## Smarter, faster and smaller

### Ergonomics



A more positive American contribution to design than "built-in obsolescence" was ergonomics, or "human engineering", the science by which furniture and appliances used by humans were adapted to human dimensions and the range of human movements. The founder of the science was Henry Dreyfuss who, when working on the interior of a heavy tank for the army after the war, had devised an "anthropometric chart" showing the human body in different postures. Five years of medical investigation of comfort criteria for air travellers went into the JetStar aircraft, designed by the Dreyfuss Corporation for Lockheed, and in use by the early 1960s. Ergonomics caught on in England too. In Leyland's "ergonomic cab" for long-distance lorries, 1965, the driver was given ample room to operate the controls. The arm supports for the mate were built to hold him in a relaxed position.

### Miniaturization

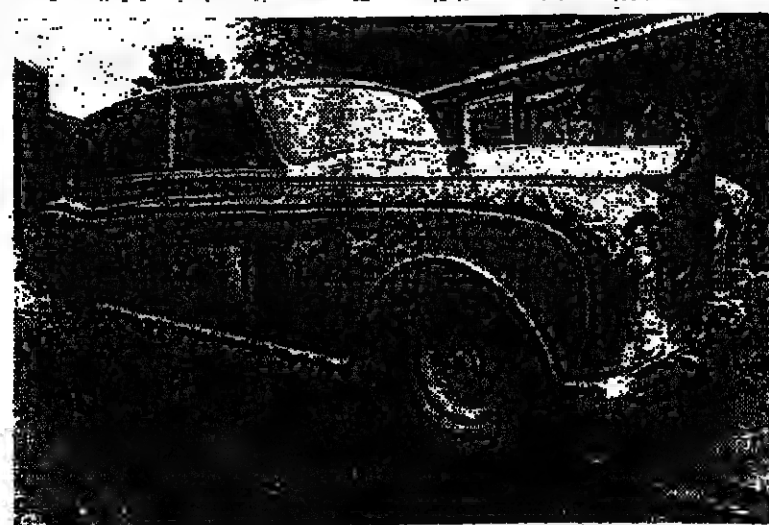
The philosophy of "Small is Beautiful" came in during the 1960s, though that parrotable phrase had not yet been popularized by Robert Schumacher's book. People were moving out of old semi-detached villas into "little boxes made of ticky-tacky", as Malvina Reynolds's satirical song put it. In 1960 Max Braun's pocket-sized combined radio and record-player (only 9x6x2in when the two parts were coupled together for carrying) was exhibited at the Milan Triennale, alongside a portable, battery-operated television receiver. Much of the miniaturization was for fashion and stylistic effect rather than convenience. This was certainly true of the mini-skirt - one case where small really was beautiful.

But the Moulton mini-automatic bicycle and the bubble-car, both of 1966, had a genuinely practical value.

### Nostalgia

The "Nostalgia" craze (later known as "retro") dominated the decorative arts in the late 1960s and the early 1970s. "Everyone's redoing it" - an American magazine proclaimed, and the article, which followed spoke of "the Old Rush". The Nostalgia movement began with the Art Nouveau revival, which started with the Munch exhibition (1963) and the Abbey Road exhibition (1966) at the Victoria & Albert Museum. From 1968 books and exhibitions popularized the Art Deco style of the 1920s and 1930s; by the 1970s, the 1940s and 1950s were being enthusiastically revived in fashion and shows such as *Graze*.

Old Rush. The Nostalgia movement began with the Art Nouveau revival, which started with the Munch exhibition (1963) and the Abbey Road exhibition (1966) at the Victoria & Albert Museum. From 1968 books and exhibitions popularized the Art Deco style of the 1920s and 1930s; by the 1970s, the 1940s and 1950s were being enthusiastically revived in fashion and shows such as *Graze*.



Tomorrow: The Cynical Seventies



## THE ARTS

Sheridan Morley sees *Cats* pounce on Vienna's Theater an der Wien

## Breathtaking celebration of feline energy

As Andrew Lloyd Webber's *Cats* celebrates its thousandth performance in London and its first anniversary on Broadway, it also at the weekend had its official continental premiere. True, there was a production in Budapest last Christmas where this feline extravaganza was performed to taped music within the confines of a crumbling theatre, but the version that opened in the Theater an der Wien in Vienna on Saturday was remarkable for two main developments: first Gillian Lynne is here (in place of Trevor Nunn) as the director as well as the original choreographer, and secondly *Cats* is being performed for the first time within the confines of a conventional proscenium arch.

A few fairy lights and old Coke cans have been tastefully hung around the forestage, and still, but there is (as one local observer noted) not a lot of missing about you can do with the theatre where *Fiddlers*. As a result, the three-dimensional feline originally conceived for the rotating New

London auditorium and then converted for Broadway into a Disneyland spectacular has now become a more conventional and even somewhat cramped affair, taking local Austrian susceptibilities into account.

Thus for Growlitzer we now get what looks like half the *Flying Dutchman* set and a complete comic opera in parody, while in such other Old Possum characters as Grizabella and Bustopher Jones are patently now the tragic heroine and comic baron of opera mythology.

Now too, for the first time, there is a gallery and Gillian Lynne has rightly decided that it has to be played for accordingly her *Cats* is more broad, more camp, more inclined to live for its individual moments. But this is still, as in London and New York, a great choreographer's benefit, and, even though working with a company who because of local casting difficulties have had to be recruited from London, New York and most of continental Europe (which means that some have never sung in German before), Miss Lynne has managed

over a two-month rehearsal period to achieve explosions of dance energy in the great set pieces like the "Jelling Ball" and "Mr Mistofelees".

What we have, I think, lost in the absence of Trevor Nunn is an overall sense of continuity and commentary on the original Eliot verses, though this may well have something to do with Michael Kunze's German translation. When Skimbleshanks becomes Skimbale von der Eisenbahn, and when Grizabella's haunt becomes the Strassenschmütz von Totenham Court, we are clearly in a different league of kitschiness altogether, and on the first night neither Angelika Milster as Grizabella nor our own Michael Howe as the Rum Tum Tugger nor yet Valentin Baraia as "Mistofelees" had yet reached the level of stardom achieved by their London and New York counterparts on their first nights.

But these are in fact minor objections to a remarkable and major achievement: what Gillian Lynne has done is to get *Cats* inside a conventional theatre frame, thereby opening it up to

countless other theatres around the world (productions are already now under way in Boston and Tokyo) where the facilities as Michael Howe's Tugger nick the handbags of staid Viennese matrons by crawling along the ramps of their imperial boxes, you realize that this is in fact an extremely sturdy all-weather piece. "Shut Up and Keep Dancing" should perhaps have been its, rather than *West Side Story*, working title.

It remains a long way from the Vienna-wooden tradition of its surrounding competition here, but *Cats* looks likely to stay in the Austrian capital until at least the early summer. It also augurs well for the new Theater an der Wien management of Peter Weck that, overcoming a little understandable objection on the grounds of local pride, he has managed to import the entire British Lloyd Webber scores (the first since his all-too-short-lived Jeeves) where the songs actually get better rather than more

irritating the more you hear them, always excepting the dread "Memory". Subtlety has however never been its strongest suit, and as Michael Howe's Tugger nick the handbags of staid Viennese matrons by crawling along the ramps of their imperial boxes, you realize that this is in fact an extremely sturdy all-weather piece. "Shut Up and Keep Dancing" should perhaps have been its, rather than *West Side Story*, working title.



Valentin Baraia as an explosive Mr Mistofelees

Television  
Scientific  
defence

There was a time when television presentations of extrasensory perception were limited to a number of people drawing squares or circles on little bits of paper it had something to do with the law of averages. But now the subject has become a growth industry of its own and last night's *Horizon*, *The Case of ESP* (BBC 2), devoted 90 minutes to it. The examples were certainly interesting: a Russian was able to light a lamp simply by looking at it, a group of psychics discovered a buried city, and a retired police commissioner could "see" places many miles distant. This is known as "remote viewing"; no wonder he rose to become a commissioner.

The orthodox scientific fraternity was, as is often the case in *Horizon* programmes, sceptical to the point of obtuseness: there is always someone who is willing to raise "common sense" into a Moloch which devours everything within reach. But it would be a mistake to think of those who work in the area of "ESP" as solitary eccentrics. The fact is that most people now actively believe in, or implicitly assume, the presence of the "paranormal" in human life. The scientists themselves are now in the role of the embattled minority, fighting to be heard above the din. It is true that parapsychology cannot become a scientific discipline in the sense that it is not susceptible to the criterion of "repeatability" - but, on the other hand, psychology has never found that a disadvantage in the past.

In fact experiments with psychics are now considered to be so successful that companies have been established in America to market their skills. And it seems that both the Russian and American governments have resorted to the days of Rome or Assyria by employing those with what used to be called "second sight" in espionage work. I cannot see Mr Russell Grant being invited into the Foreign Office, however; it would give "counter-intelligence" quite a different meaning.

This was an excellent programme, fluently narrated as usual: it is said that, when God speaks, he uses Paul Vaughan's voice. I was a little suspicious, however, of the number of "recreations" of experiments - the acting abilities of some psychics seemed as great as their other powers. One thing was true, however: they simply do not know how they do it. As one scientist explained, in what might have been a summary of the documentary, "I don't think we know that much about the universe".

Peter Ackroyd

## Galleries

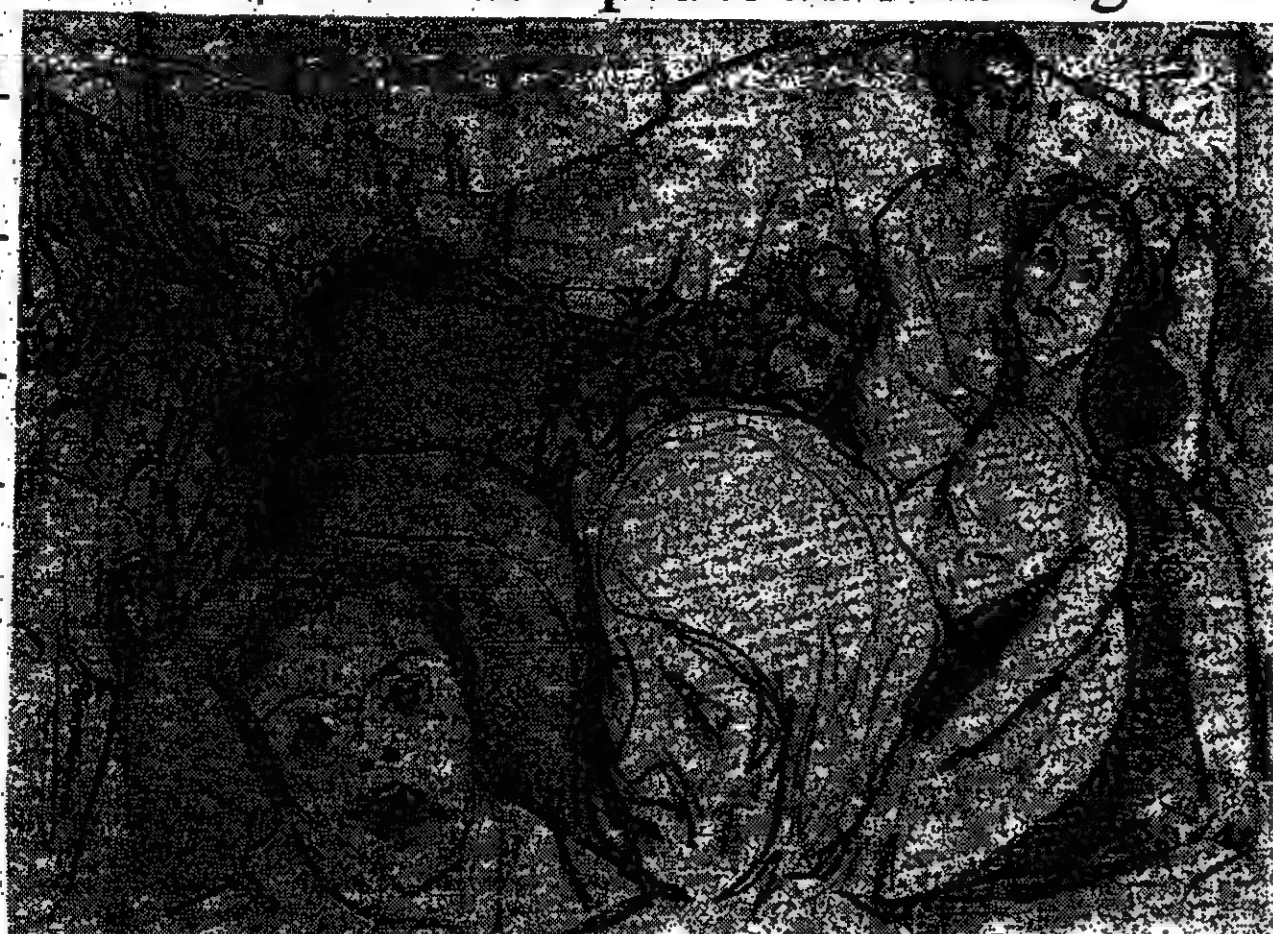
## A vital concern with sculpture in building

The New Sculpture  
Fine Art SocietyGerman Impressionism  
and Expressionism  
Leinster Fine ArtThe Canadian Landscape  
Canada House Cultural  
CentreGraham Dean  
Nicholas TreadwellJohn A. Caldas  
Graham Dowling  
Contemporary ArtRod Jenkins  
Thumb Gallery

New Art at the Tate and New Sculpture at the Fine Art Society? On the face of it, it sounds improbable, and of course on closer inspection the New Sculpture proves to be new only by one of those lovable quirks of the English language, which still calls a bridge or a college new because it was so in 1503, and still calls our present theatrical establishment "the New Drama" because that is what it was almost 30 years ago. The sculpture here in question was new (or newish) in 1894, when Edmund Gosse coined the phrase in an influential series of articles about what was then going on in Britain. And, if the phrase has remained in currency since, it has been either as a label for a genre in which a whole school of artists could be conveniently forgotten, or with heavily ironic overtones as the art historian using it looked longingly over to contemporary France.

The second reaction, be it said at once, is both understandable and unfair. True, none of the sculpture on show at the Fine Art Society until October 14 was exactly a Rodin. But, then, few others were. And the British artists stand up very respectably to comparison with the Frenchmen who clustered under Rodin's wing. If we underestimate their quality and misinterpret their purposes, in many respects Gosse is to blame, because, as Susan Beattie points out in her admirable book *The New Sculpture*, which accompanies the exhibition (Yale University Press, £30), he did not take his definition of his subject back far enough, ignoring Alfred Stevens because he was hideously involved in commerce, and tended to suggest that the movement had already passed its peak at the time of writing. Dr Beattie firmly puts Gosse in his place: the line of development from Stevens through Alfred Gilbert is clear, but we have too readily overlooked other important figures such as Hamo Thornycroft (recently given a small show of his work in Leeds), George Frampton, Harry Bates and "Grosvenor" John (who benefited from Welshness with a major show at the National Museum of Wales in 1979).

Two things were really distinctive about this group of sculptors in relation to their predecessors: their very vital concern with integrating sculpture into building, which helped to bring about a minor revolution in British architecture, and their equal determination to bring sculpture into the home by the dissemination of comfortably sized domestic statuettes. Naturally the emphasis of the show is largely on the latter line of activity. And one cannot but be struck by the extraordinary understanding shown by most of these artists in the essential matter of scale: these small works never seem like big works arbitrarily reduced. I am inclined to think that Gilbert still emerges as the giant of

John A. Caldas's sketch *The Artist in the Crowd*; indeed his own man

the group, but the Framptons, such as his evocations of Arthurian ladies in relief, and like *La Belle Isoude*, in the round, are quite lovely, there are clearly some unknown women sculptors - to be discovered, such as L. Gwendolyn Williams, and the short-lived Harry Bates is, of them all, perhaps the most completely and most unfairly forgotten.

It can hardly be said that the three painters featured in the loan exhibition from the Seer, rather misleadingly called German Impressionism and Expressionism, at Leinster Fine Art in Bayswater until October 24, are forgotten in this country, fairly or unfairly, since they have never had much chance to be remembered. Max Slavovist is slightly known here, partly because of his famous set of *Gesichte* lithographs, which represent his appalling response to the First World War. But few will even have heard of Albert Weisgerber, killed in that same war in 1915, or of Hans Thumann. This is because, despite the show's title, they were all very definitely in the Impressionist tradition, and therefore got rather left out when international attention was excited by their Expressionist contemporaries. But clearly our ignorance has been our loss. Even if none of them is likely to emerge from the shadows as a neglected master, they are all fluent, and ac-

Loveliness in the round: George Frampton's *La Belle Isoude*

complished in the traditional observers' genres of landscape, still-life and the nude. Weisgerber's several groups of nudes, male or female, disporting themselves in woods or water are particularly fetching and idyllic.

The show of Canadian Landscape at Canada House Cultural Centre Gallery until November 4 offers dissimilar but comparable delights. This is to say, the styles and approaches of the 33 painters shown, dating from the Group of Seven, formed in 1920, onwards, are naturally very different from the earlier Germans, and indeed from one another. And yet the feeling is rather the same: a series of recognizably local variations on international themes, a number of unfamiliar names who for one reason or another have failed to travel outside their native lands (the best-known painters here are Riopelle, whose free-form abstractions are suggested to be landscape-based, and Emily Carr, the western romantic who was given a show of her own in this same gallery a little while back), a lot of agreeable painting which no one, just even a proud connoisseur, is going to claim as major. At Canada House one can sense too the abiding Canadian problem of national identity - and strangely enough, despite the multiplicity of styles and influences, something recognizably Canadian does seem to come through.

Meanwhile, I have been struck by three unassuming shows of living British painters, one of them very young, one of them almost wifely obscure, all working happily in a reality-based tradition, though each makes of the representational approach something distinctively his own. The established painter of the three is Graham Dean, whose latest works are on at the Nicholas Treadwell Gallery until October 3. Dean began his visible career as a photo-realist, and he is still interested in the photographic side of art, as his strange video *Any Special Peculiarities* attests. But it also shows how far he has moved from simple transcription: here we see, one by one, the photographic bases for a series of watercolours with the same title: each a fantastic, funny or sinister variation on the self-portrait, but reminding us in their freedom, ease and confidence what a master of the difficult and unobtainable medium Dean is. The rest of the paintings seem to me most effective when they are nearest to the

same technique, though, like the panoramas of naked, *Basking Bodies*, in acrylic smeared to watery fluency and spontaneity.

Every picture may tell a story, but not every story can tell a picture. The story attached to the paintings of John A. Caldas, at Graham Dowling Contemporary Art (formerly the Off Centre Gallery), 5 Shillingford Street, Islington, until October 15, is decidedly curious. Caldas, now 45, has never been exhibited in London before, and for the last decade has lived as a recluse, having nothing to do with the art world seeing little other art and showing his own to no one. In this selection of work from that time, one can see him trying on different masks, particularly in the large oil: symbolistic, expressionistic, sometimes approaching the kitchen-sink realism of the Bratley era, sometimes achieving the neurotic intensity of a latter-day Munch, they give one the impression that Caldas might well be someone, but that he himself does not quite know who that someone is. There is no doubt at all about the drawings, however, whether in monochrome or colour: occasionally, in the low-life evocations, there is a hint of likeness to Grosz, but clearly Caldas knows here exactly what he is doing, and is undeniably his own man.

Rod Jenkins, at the Thumb Gallery, D'Arbly Street, until October 7, is very young, just out of the Royal College, but he has already achieved an immediately recognizable quality: his contribution to the Tate's *Summerhouse* show last year, as well as at you amid a mass of amiable, amateur mediocrity. More impressive, there does not seem to be any trickery involved: his art is distinctive not because of cunningly manipulated mannerisms, but because of a genuine oddity of vision. He specializes in images of a very modern kind of urban desolation: the majesty of the fly-blown shopping precinct, the windswept pedestrian piazza, the weeping concrete blocks. His people, all curiously proportioned, seem to be lost in a surrealist dream: can anything shock them into free association, or are they shut up for ever in their own private worlds? Jenkins also draws beautifully, with absolute sureness about what he wants to do. We shall surely be hearing more of him.

John Russell Taylor

## Recitals

John Bingham

Queen Elizabeth Hall

The new season's Sunday piano recital series began with Chopin from John Bingham. The four Ballades served as main peaks, played not straight off in chronological sequence but separated with the probable intention of allowing them to tower above foothills such as waltzes and transcriptions of Polish songs.

Chopin himself, when not composing in earnest, was an outstanding keyboard improviser. It was of this that Bingham reminded us most throughout the programme. Everything in his playing seemed to spring from the

impulse of the moment, whether receding into a private world of dreams, heading plunges into the heat of the fray or questioning underlinings of this or that hidden voice as if it alone held the key to the whole piece. There were many passing delights, both melting and brilliant. But, as a Chopin interpreter, Mr Bingham emerged more "decorator" than architect. The Ballades, in particular, needed a far firmer structural control, in this respect No 2, with its clear-cut contrast of calm and storm, fared best.

With fingers as agile as his, it was not surprising that he found speed a frequent temptation, so that more than a few passages needed pinpoint clarity of articulation were dissolved into

(admittedly often ravishing) aqueous washes of sound. It was harder to understand why he hurried the grave, march-like opening of the F minor Fantasia, with which the recital began, and still more, the breathtaking introduction to the F minor Ballade, where Chopin opens windows on to another world.

Though at times provocatively suspicious in Liszt's transcriptions of Polish songs, he certainly let no doubt in bravura display of how entirely Liszt made Chopin's innocent trifles his own. But the A minor Waltz, Op 34, emerged a pure gem. Here, more than anywhere, Mr Bingham allowed the music to speak for itself.

Joan Chissell

## Concert

## Gentle message

LSO/Abbado  
Festival Hall

Where the London Philharmonic had trumpeted the beginning of a new concert season with Beethoven last week, the London Symphony Orchestra breathed their way in with a sense of gentle but live continuity in Schumann's Piano Concerto and Brahms's Requiem.

It is not long since Cécile Licad, aged 22, made her London debut, and her Schumann was a performance of soft contours and gently forming features. Not that her technique was ever less than astute, nor her reading ever merely bland. For she has studied with the Polish veteran pianist Mieczyslaw Horowitz, and is, like him, above all a listening pianist who found an equally sensitive listener in Claudio Abbado.

Where, even in the first movement, Miss Licad's *andante* expressive looked forward almost to Debussy in its towing of harmonic colour and movement, Mr Abbado would draw the perfect weight of response from

the orchestral accompaniment. And the ebbing silences of the Intermezzo spoke more eloquently for Miss Licad's refusal to overgarnish what had gone before. Only in the finale did one sense a slight imbalance, as if insufficient energy had been generated throughout to fuel its momentum.

Brahms's Requiem found the orchestra as acutely responsive, and the London Symphony Chorus a worthy match for some of their worthiest playing. Mr Abbado found a rare flexibility and strength within the work's life-pulse, sharpening its focus with bright inner detail: the colouring of "tragen" "kommen" "bringen" approaching the first chorus's accelerating, for instance; the short, chill bowing of the prelude to "Denn alles Fleisch", ventilating its woodwind writing; Hermann Prey's "Herr, lehre doch mich" turned from forceful, almost bitter enunciation to the most supple of pleas, while Margaret Marshall's was a particularly eloquent, full-voiced vision of consolation.

Hilary Finch

## Pop music

## Vocal assurance

Culture Club  
Brighton Centre

Success stories abound in the pop world, but the rise of Culture Club is genuinely deserved. The band and their androgynous singer Boy George are remarkable for the imaginative content of their singles, advancing from the charming funk of "White Boy" through to the advanced lovers' rock of "Do You Really Want to Hurt Me". Their current number "Karma Chameleon" would grace the country chart as easily as it does the pop list.

Now, on stage, the group are generating the excitement that one would usually associate with the black supergroups. Their live eight-piece includes Steve Grayinger on sax, Terry Bailey's trumpet, Phil Pickett's keyboards, and their secret weapon, Helen Terry, a backing singer extraordinaire. The sound is carefully textured though not lush, relying on its pure elements of melody and rhythm, and leaving Boy George free to entertain his devoted audience.

Although George is developing the assurance of a great pop performer it is still his voice that impresses. His range is limited but his phrasing and sense of arrangement are impeccable. He sounds more like the classic Motown singers than any other white pop vocalist.

The material enhances that impression. "It's a Miracle" and "Love Twist" were that rarely, live discs with a dancing soul, the latter being given substance by the New Orleans-flavoured horn riff. The harmonies between George and Bailey on "Black Money" would not have disgraced the Staple Singers, while the blue-eyed sweetness of "Mister Man" showed them absorbing their influences rather than using them as decoration.

Instrumentally, the group provide a satisfying backdrop to the more familiar talents of George. Roy Hay's guitar solo on "Miss Me" combined the sting of hard

rock with the clarity of an Emile Isley. The distinctive harp part of "Karma Chameleon" was played here by Grainger's compelling soprano sax.

Culture Club ended with a medley of "That's the Way" and a cover of Blue Mink's "Melting Pot", a strange choice but one that satisfied a deliciously happy audience. The evening, the first on their new tour, and the excellence of the forthcoming *Colour By Numbers* set confirmed the opinion that most of the competition are giving cheap glamour to new music. Culture Club are giving it back its heart and soul.

Max Bell

Michael St. Louis, Burton L. Linn, Albert Schwartz, Bert Shephard and Louise Westgaard present PUPPY

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Cécile Ousset  
Wigmore Hall

Another brilliantly assured, musically puzzling recital from Cécile Ousset: who else can pound Ravel's *Alborada del gracioso* with as much tumultuous exhilaration, drawing sounds of such depth and beauty from the piano, and yet seem to leave the content quite untouched?

Throughout Ravel's miraculously original *Mirrors*, she sounded utterly at home in the music, drawing the pre-Messiaen gestures of the first two movements with carefully judged sonorities, impeccably balanced chords. Yet somehow Ousset

could not find amongst this wealth of highly coloured playing a precision and sharpness of expression which would have exactly characterized Ravel's inspiration: it was as if David Hockney had daubed his Covent Garden sets for *L'Enfant et les sortilèges* in purples and olives greens instead of chastely simple reds and blues.

In music of no particular significance, Ousset is unmatched: it would be difficult to imagine, even in conditions less hot and sticky, a more toweringly assured account of Saint-Saëns's *Allegro appassionato*, with little rhythmic and a sense of lyricism even in the most hectic passages. She revealed much in Liszt's Paganini Studies, too, finding an

apt equivalence for the daring cross-string activity of a violin in her sparkling hand-crossing in the fourth study. It really should not be possible to play so many notes with as much confident bravado as Ousset managed in the bounding figures of Liszt's sixth study.

In Liszt-Paganini virtuosity is all, and Miss Ousset triumphed: But in Mozart's C major Sonata, K330, unpretentious though it is, the music is all, and to hear it tossed off at the start of this recital with pert, prosaic gestures made one doubt how much understanding underlies Ousset's undoubtedly strong and sensitive pianism.

Nicholas Kenyon



# THE TIMES DIARY

## Hard tackle

Chelsea Football Club may have a long way to go in its search for a temporary pitch while developers are busy at Stamford Bridge. The notorious reputation of the club's supporters is bad enough, but what are prospective hosts to make of the streak of intransigence displayed recently by Ken Bates, the chairman? Replying to a letter from young Ian Brunning of Haywards Heath, who was distressed by the violence at Brighton on September 3 when four policemen were injured, Bates said that "Brighton is a popular outlet for the violent scum of London, to say nothing for the large number of hooligans you have in Brighton itself". He describes Brunning's letter as "emotional and somewhat irrational" and its statement "that the majority of our supporters were thugs" as "quite stupid". He adds: "With the benefit of experience and the maturity which comes with more years, you will perhaps learn that it does not pay to write emotional letters immediately after events, but rather to try and find out the facts." Master Brunning is 17. Bates is 51. He tells me he stands by his letter.

## Finishing post

The fitness and economic health lobby in 10 Downing Street gained a new recruit this week in Andrew Turnbull, Margaret Thatcher's new private secretary for economic affairs. He joined up direct from the *Sunday Times* Fun Run, in which he put up a credible 14½ minutes for the 2½-mile course. Turnbull, a three-hour marathon runner and monetary hawk at the Treasury, joins his fellow Treasury fitness addict Robin Butler in the Prime Minister's private office of civil servants. His last job was energy policy.



I'm terribly upset. I've just read something nice he said about me.

## Fawlted

John Cleese has been dropped by Sony. A record £1m television campaign to promote the new £600 CD machine during the autumn will cultivate instead a new high-mindedness in keeping with the gigantic profits at stake — one in three audio appliances purchased in 1986 will be a CD player, according to trade forecasts — and Sony's investment of more than £50m in the new technology. What is CD? Well might you ask. A lot of people are equally confused by the recent flood of gadgetry, all bearing exotic epithets like *Homeric* robots. Some have lasers, some do not; some seem to be about sound, others about vision, or computers, or all three, or more. They are all expensive but, we are promised, getting cheaper by the hour. None is particularly friendly, like the old steam wireless used to be. It seems a pity about Cleese: at least he brought it down to earth.

• The organisers of *Repro 84*, "the first prestige fair for reproduction art", boast: "Our vetting committee will inspect every item displayed — to make sure nothing is genuine".

## Foot fetish

The mongoose tales continue. Peter Wilkins, formerly of the Colonial Civil Service, writes from Banbury of his love for Millicent in Sierra Leone about 50 years ago. She was adept at flushing out snakes from thatched roof houses ahead of her master, and once ate a tin of shoe polish, turning bright chestnut in the process. The servants were fond of her and vice versa. Not so Mango, encountered in Nigeria during the 1950s, who, an anonymous informant tells me, loved to nip servants' bare toes as they served drinks, "sometimes with disastrous results", and "used to twang my mother's bra straps as she lay on her bed having her siesia". Finally, I am grateful to L. P. Bamford of Darlington, who served with Edward Campbell in the RAF, for reminding me that my previous mongoose correspondent had in his youth been a lion tamer.

The members of the Queen's Dragon Guards who comprise our tiny peace-keeping force in Lebanon are not as isolated as they think. The Austrians, at least, are keeping a sympathetic eye on them. Their regimental badge is the double-headed eagle of the Habsburg Empire, given to them by the Emperor Franz Josef, their honorary colonel, in the days when monarchs exchanged regiments like Christmas presents. "Today," writes our man in Vienna, Richard Bassett, "monarchists can hardly suppress their pride that their standard, forbidden in Mitteleuropa, flies over a few battle-scarred miles near Beirut. Austria *erit in orbis ultime*, indeed."

On the eve of President Mitterrand's speech to the UN, Diana Geddes looks at the strains imposed on the alliance with the US by his fiercely independent foreign policy

Paris Probably not since the Algerian War more than 20 years ago has France been so widely active and visible on the world stage: nearly 10,000 French troops poised on the brink of war in Lebanon and Chad; another 17,000 scattered round the world protecting French interests in the Pacific, the Indian Ocean, and Africa; French support of left-wing regimes such as Nicaragua in Central America, in direct conflict with US interests; increasing involvement in the Iran-Iraq War with the sale of five Super Etendard planes to Baghdad; and a continuing leading role in Europe, often in conflict with British interests.

Wherever there is action, you can be sure that France will want to be out there in the forefront having her say.

Foreign policy is one of President Mitterrand's passions. Throughout his political career, he has taken an active interest in world affairs, travelling widely and making contacts, and some friends, with people who are now leading figures in their own countries. He may be a relatively new face to the international scene, but he is not a new boy to the subject.

As always under the Fifth Republic, France's foreign policy is first and foremost the President's policy.

The most striking thing about the present government's foreign policy is its continuity with the past. Francois Mitterrand has the same view as Charles de Gaulle, for example, of France's historic greatness, its responsibilities, and its quasi-messianic mission in the world.

France is a world power if only by virtue of its far-flung possessions and former colonies: five "departs" directly ruled from Paris, in Latin America, the Indian Ocean, North America, and the West Indies; five overseas territories or colonies and more than 20 former colonies and mandated territories mainly in Africa, with which it still maintains close ties, including often a military presence.

The relative lack of change in the main themes of France's foreign policy under the Socialists is underlined by the broad national consensus on that area alone of the government's activities. On the whole, the opposition has found little of substance to criticize, though the Gaullist Party has recently been trying to put the boot in over Lebanon and Chad, complaining both of too little action by the Government and too much involvement. But even where there has been criticism, the opposition has usually failed to come up with a better alternative solution.

Those close to the President insist that his foreign policy is first and foremost French rather than socialist — designed to serve national interests rather than particular ideology. They cite the government's steadfast stand against the USSR (following a slight flirtation under President Giscard), as an example of this. They claim, indeed, that France maintains a tougher stance toward Moscow than any other Western nation, as demonstrated by such things as its unwavering support for the deployment of US missiles in Europe in the event of a failure of the Geneva negotiations, its refusal to allow the French nuclear force to

# Vive l'entente uncordiale



be taken into account in those talks, and its bold expulsion of 47 Soviet spies last spring.

The French attitude toward the South Korean jet disaster has made some people wonder whether there has not now been a shift in that policy, however. France has been sharply criticized for refusing to take part in a boycott of flights to the Soviet Union and for going ahead with the visit by Andre Gromyko, the Foreign Minister — the first by a high-ranking Soviet official since the Socialists came to power — only a week after the plane was shot down. There is a widespread feeling, especially among the Americans, that that "soft" approach to the Russians was influenced directly by the presence of four Communist ministers in the government, including one responsible for transport.

The French deny this. They say they consider boycotts and embargoes in general to be ineffective and even absurd in so far as they sometimes actually help the Soviet government, particularly when the West is seen to be in disarray over what measures to take. Furthermore, they point out that the US appears to advocate embargoes and boycotts only when it does not directly affect its own interests.

As for the influence of the communists, even the opposition parties have to admit that other than the latest incident over the South Korean jet, they seem to have had no effect on French foreign policy, despite outspoken Communist Party opposition to the government's stance on Euromissiles, and increasing criticism of France's military intervention in Chad and Lebanon. M. Georges Marchais, the Communist leader, called at the weekend for the withdrawal of French troops from Beirut.

The Government insists that in its relations with the USSR, it is firm on the things that count in the long term. It does not believe in doing things "simply to give pleasure" to officials.

The French have always had an almost obsessive desire to demonstrate their independence publicly. Where there is a difference of opinion, particularly if the US is involved, the French seem almost to feel obliged to shout their disagreement from the rooftops, rather than protest in private, as others might do, then go along with the majority, perhaps, for the sake of unity.

That very frankness is an asset in France's dealings with the non-aligned countries of the Third World, with which it has better and closer relations than probably any other western nation. That is important to Mitterrand who, like his predecessors, sees France as a "third way" between the two superpowers.

France has established what it describes as "a special relationship" with Algeria, Mexico and India, all leading non-aligned nations, and Mitterrand will be one of the few Western leaders to take part in Mrs Gandhi's "main-summit" of non-aligned nations during the UN General Assembly meeting in New York this week.

Despite the present economic crisis, the French government has decided to maintain its earlier commitment to double aid to the Third World from 0.35 to 0.7 per cent of gdp within Mitterrand's seven-year term of office.

The area of the government's foreign policy that seems most marked by purely socialist considerations rather than national interests is Central and Latin America. The US was greatly upset and irritated by

what it viewed as French interference in its own "backyard" as soon as the Socialists came to power. Within the first year, France had signed a \$25m (about £16m) arms deal with the left-wing Sandinista government in Nicaragua, considered by the Americans as potential enemies; Mitterrand had delivered a provocative "message of hope for all those fighting for liberty, particularly in Latin America" during a visit to Cancun, Mexico; and a Franco-Mexican declaration had been signed insisting that the left-wing rebels in El Salvador, who were fighting US-backed government forces, be included in any negotiations on Salvador's future.

Since then, however, France is much less active in the area. It still provides civil aid to Nicaragua, but has privately assumed Washington there will be no further arms deals. The US is still touchy about any contacts with Central America, however, and made clear that it did not appreciate M. Cheysson's visit to Cuba this summer.

The US is happier with French policies in Africa. In opposition, the Socialists had severely criticized France's interventionist role as the "gendarme" of Francophone Africa, and many had wondered what President Mitterrand would do when faced with his first crisis in the area. That crisis has now come in the form of Chad, and after some initial hesitation (justified according to many observers on the ground of the hideous political and military complexity of the task), Mitterrand has shown that he intends to honour in full not only France's treaty obligations, but its wider responsibilities to former colonies.

The government insists that in Chad, as in Lebanon, it is not interfering in the internal affairs of a country, as its predecessors did, but simply responding to the request of a friendly government to help protect the "unity, integrity, and sovereignty" of its country against the invasion of a foreign power.

The government is adamant that it will not get involved in the civil wars in Chad and Lebanon, but more and more French people are wondering how that will be possible and are increasingly questioning the wisdom of being there at all.

The United States and France have so far worked in some harmony in the multinational force, but the rapidly worsening Beirut situation could produce another Franco-American clash.

France sees itself as a bulwark against the threat of dominance of both superpowers. "The US is like an elephant under which one is continually in danger of getting crushed," one presidential aide explained. "In order to maintain our independence we have to battle against the US every day."

But behind all the friction, tensions and frustrations between France and the US, there lies a solid alliance based on a long-standing friendship and respect for common values. For the Americans, France is firm where it counts — on the USSR and defence, and that support is all the more valuable coming from a socialist government. France is also the only western country, other than the US, that has a worldwide strategic view and the capability to do something about it.

The US may have preferred Britain as its world partner, but it is lumbered with prickly, proud France and, *faute de mieux*, the two countries know that they will have to work together. America may look askance at France's record on the economic front, but it has considerable respect for its analytical abilities, its imagination in foreign relations.

# The pestilence of pulpit politics

Roger Scruton

The National Conference of Roman Catholic Priests, which met recently in Birmingham, was attended by 93 clergymen. Since there are more than 5,000 Roman Catholic priests in England and Wales, it cannot be said with any certainty that the assembly was representative. Nevertheless it was vociferous, and the opinions of the vociferous count for much in this world, even if, as one may hope, they count for nothing in the next.

The increasing predominance of conferences in pastoral affairs is part of the process whereby the Roman Catholic Church has been transformed from a prescriptive authority, whose currency is faith, to a debating chamber, dealing in the inflationary coinage of opinion. It is inevitable that such a body should begin to turn away from what matters in religion, the eternal verities, towards what, *sub specie aeternitatis*, matters least of all — the affairs of this world, which can be the subject of opinion only because they lay outside the domain of faith.

The National Conference therefore followed in the footsteps of the National Pastoral Congress of 1980, and the Bishops' Conference of England and Wales, in devoting time and energy to secular causes. And Cardinal Hume himself exhorted those present to involve themselves "much more in the institutions of our land, in neighbourhood organizations, trade unions, local government, and Parliament".

We must remember that a certain kind of politics is, for a priest, an easy way out. It is far more agreeable to exalt oneself through compassion for what is anonymous and abstract — the working class, the victims of capitalist oppression, the Third World — than to work humbly in the ways of charity, which obliges us to help those concrete, knowable, and often unlovable individuals whom Providence has placed in our path.

Not only is it more agreeable, it is also more gratifying to the ego. The attention of the world is more readily captured by the man with a cause than by the man who merely attends to his duty. There lies the origin of the modern heresy, which sees true religion in large-scale worldly enterprises, and which exhorts us to fight oppression in Chile, racism in South Africa, or nuclear weapons at home — in short, to perfect the unfinished work of Providence — rather than to save our own souls. It is significant, indeed, that the causes chosen by those in the grip of this heresy are precisely those which further the interests of the world's most militant atheist power.

Addressing the National Conference, the chaplain to the University of East Anglia argued against the obligatory fast on Friday, on the ground that, because young people did not see the sense of it, this practice was an obstacle to his apostolic work. One would have thought that his duty was to make them see the sense of it. Besides,

young people seem to be magnetized by those religions, however eccentric in doctrine or roccoco in performance, which try to control their eating habits. But the chaplain's complaint eloquently captures the apostolic incompetence of a Church dedicated to secular affairs.

Man knows that he is not self-created, and he knows therefore that he owes a debt of gratitude, which can be repaid only by obedience. But obedience to what? Until he answers that question, he lives in a state of anxiety; it is the central tenet of Christian doctrine that the answer lies in faith. With faith a man may at last do with an easy heart what he otherwise does only hesitantly: he may fast and pray. Someone who does not see the sense of such activities is someone who is not yet in a position to believe. Someone who does see the sense of them, sees also that they are performed, not only for the sake of others, but also, and principally, for the sake of oneself, that one may be reconciled with the power to whom one's life is owed.

The strength of the traditional Roman Catholic Church was twofold. It offered a definite and authoritative system of answers to life's questions, worked out over centuries of discussion and inquiry, and delivered in a language that spoke directly to the individual heart. It also rehearsed, in sublime ritual, the mystery of man's condition, and the universality of the Church which promised his redemption. This certainty and self-containment were the grounds of its success. For no convert can be won by a religion which compromises with his doubts and hesitations, or which puts secular causes in the place of individual salvation.

No doubt the majority of priests realize that. No doubt they accept that their duty lies towards the individual sinner, for whose sake they must renounce so many of life's pleasures — including the pleasure of trumpeting abroad their virtuous concern for peace and social justice. The true priest works quietly, outside the publicity that gravitates to those of little faith.

The oral instructions offered to his flock by one such priest have recently been recorded and transcribed by a group of his friends. *We Believe* is a remarkable document, written with warm emotion and lucid intellect. It completely demolishes the secular superstitions with which the faith of Rome has recently been confounded, and presents a doctrine sufficiently complete and sufficiently rich in implications for the individual life, as to make conversion possible. It does, indeed, what all apostolic writing must do, and which so much modern Catholic literature refrains from doing: it presents belief to the unbeliever. My thought on closing the book was: if this were true, as it is beautiful, then it would suffice. *We Believe* is available from Dr A. R. D. Mathias, Peterhouse, Cambridge, price £7.

James Reston

# Abuse laced with self-interest

Washington

Once upon a time there were two clumsy giants who had the power to destroy each other and blow up the world, but were just canny enough to know that this wasn't a very good idea.

Mind you, it wasn't that anybody really planned or thought about the sad end of this story, but that they didn't think at all. But to begin: In the dark of one night, a wayward plane from one of the Asian peninsulas, with 269 civilian passengers aboard, strayed into the territory of one of the giants and was shot into the sea.

Then the giants began to quarrel. Each blamed the other for the tragedy, and agreed on only one thing: that they should have more weapons that could shoot down more planes and distribute them around the world so they could intervene in whatever civil wars were going on at the time.

Also, in these days, they had the means to inflame public opinion by broadcasting and vilifying each other across the world, and this made things even worse.

For a time, they wouldn't even talk to each other. One giant wouldn't give free passage of ambassadors to talk things over at what was then called, for some obscure reason, the United Nations. Everybody was playing, for want of a better name, Russian roulette, and a trade war of sorts began. The Russian vodka was banned in the State of Maine on the theory that anything Russian was pernicious. Even the rich threatened to deprive themselves of Russian caviar, and some thought that listening to Russian music or going to see *Swan Lake* was unpatriotic, if not downright subversive.

When *Pravda*, which is supposed to mean "truth", suggested that the United States was no fit place for the United Nations, the representative of the United States replied in a perfect example of what now passes for modern diplomacy.

If in the judicious determination of the members of the United Nations, he said, they feel that they are not welcome, they are not being treated with the hostility consideration that is their due, then the United States strongly encourages such member states seriously to consider removing themselves and the organization from the soil of the United States.

At one stroke, this immediately lost the Reagan administration the

votes of all employees in all hotels and restaurants on the East Side of Manhattan and compelled the White House to issue an official statement that it had not endorsed its ambassador's suggestion that the United Nations should love New York or leave it.

Meanwhile, the slanging match between the nuclear giants went on, and the profits of the vodka industry in Peoria, Illinois, went up. So did the bottom line of Aeroflot, the Soviet airline, improve, for the less it could fly into forbidden airports in the West with mostly empty seats, the less money it lost.

There were other consequences of that tragic plane crash. By shooting it down, the Russians assured the passage of a higher US defence budget, probably including the development of the silly MX missile, affronted the leaders of the peace movement in Europe and in the United States, and made it easier for the United States to put its cruise and Pershing 2 nuclear weapons in Britain, West Germany and Italy.

Emerson, wherever he is, undoubtedly thought all this proved his theory of compensation: that every action produces its own reaction. Things refuse to be mismanaged long, Emerson said. Though no checks to a new evil appear, the checks exist and will appear. If the government is cruel, the governor's life is not safe. If you tax too high, the revenue will yield nothing.

Wanting the support of the hungry world, and the doubting citizens of the West, Moscow lost them both. For when the votes in the United Nations were finally taken, they didn't go Moscow's way. On the motion that the United Nations should leave New York, nation after nation, as if directed by Mayor Koch, voted no.

There was another more interesting motion: that the Soviet Union and the United States are in violation of the principles of the United Nations charter, that they are using force and the threat of force to achieve their national ends, and are not even acting in their own interests, let alone the interests of peace in the world.

This passed almost unanimously, with a few abstentions and two objections — from the Soviet and US representatives. Moral of the fable: Hang in there. Things are bad, but not quite as bad as they seem.

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# Newman, the marketing of the Met

Not so long ago major press conferences at Scotland Yard consisted of a defensive, po-faced senior officer, a statement, some questions and a half-hearted thank you and farewell from the rostrum.

That was in the days when *The Job*, the Metropolitan Police internal newspaper, was a restrained affair with headlines of demure size and content. Stories of derring-do, fund raising and detective brilliance were interspersed with statements from on high.

It was a period which today's *Job* might describe as "p.n." or "p.m." Newman. In the year since Sir Kenneth Newman became Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police, press conferences have turned into audio-visual presentations and the newspaper into a punchy purveyor of policy.

The distribution of information within the force and to the public has become a key instrument in Sir Kenneth's plans to alter the face of London policing. Since last autumn, Scotland Yard has mounted what is probably its most energetic marketing campaign ever.

Dramatic campaigns in the past have been reserved for recruiting, such as "Dull it isn't", showing a police car rocketing through the streets, or crime prevention. Sir Kenneth's arrival has produced what might be seen as a cross between Barnum and Bramshill, the police staff college which he ran.

Sir Kenneth, quiet-spoken and somewhat dry, has pulled together the thinking generated at Bramshill, much of it based on studies in the US and other countries, into a philosophy for future policing. To get that philosophy across he has then borrowed the techniques of the high-powered sell within the force and a more subtle approach for the public.

Sir Kenneth's pitch is aimed at getting cooperation between police and public. He argues that they have struck a bargain, however ignored that bargain may have been in the past: the police, reinvigorated and improving, must have the help of the man in the street through an unspoken "contract".

**THE JOB**

COMMISSIONER HITS AT CID DISBANDMENT RUMOUR...

**IT'S NOT TRUE**

**- 'I'd have taken leave of my senses'**

Better than the best

**Strategy 83**

What's your new monthly business all about?

We are where the action is

Right

The message has been transmitted in five press conferences over the past 12 months: previous commissioners usually confined themselves to one or two conferences a year. The conferences are carefully structured, and often include information packs, slides, film and short videos. For instance, the publication of annual crime statistics was taken as an opportunity to defend the Metropolitan Police performance with nearly 20 detailed graphs and tables.

Each conference has been given a *leitmotif*. The statistics conference was called "London Crime '82 in Perspective" while the presentation of the 1982 Commissioner's report a few months later was subtitled *Towards the Contract*.

To illustrate the problems of policing London last year, Sir Kenneth spiced a speech with film of a group of armed robbers being successfully arrested. At a conference earlier this month, four officers from different stations were brought along to laud neighbourhood watch committees.

Sir Kenneth has given almost 10

interviews: 36 on television, 25 on radio and eight to newspapers. He has also taken part in a radio phone in, written for the *News of the World* and started regular briefings for London's politicians.

Sir Kenneth has asked his men to find out what sort of policing the public wants, using local newspapers, questionnaires and street surveys.

Sir Kenneth's goal is to carry London's 26,000 officers along a new, progressive road studded with signposts written in the *lingua franca* of modern management. The way forward was first set out by Sir Kenneth to "12 disciples". They passed the message to other officers and in March a meeting of almost every senior officer in London was held at the Hendon training college.

At the same time a 15-minute video was issued for local stations showing Sir Kenneth discussing his ideas. The force newspaper began publishing a supplement called *Strategy 83* launching the first issue with the headline "We are where the action is".

The supplements explain the

Stewart Tendler  
Crime Reporter





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## FROM RICH TO POOR

In a sensible and rational world capital should flow from rich and well-developed countries to less rich and underdeveloped countries. Wage and other costs should be lower in the underdeveloped countries and the rate of return on capital higher, making investment worthwhile. Throughout the 1960s and 1970s international capital movements conformed to this theoretically logical pattern. Between 1970 and 1980 private lending to the developing countries rose at an average rate of 14 per cent per year in real terms, a remarkably high figure by historical standards.

But the result does not seem to be sensible, rational or logical. Instead of a world in which investors are happy because they have directed their funds to the most profitable areas, there is an international debt crisis which threatens to blight growth prospects for many years to come. It should be emphasized that the central failure was not that capital flows were too heavy. In proportion to their national incomes, the foreign debts of most Latin American countries are lower today than they were in 1914 or the late 1920s. The trouble was that the capital flows of the 1960s and 1970s took the wrong form.

They should have been channelled to private investment in industries where the underdeveloped countries had obvious cost advantages over their competitors in the advanced nations; instead they have been used to finance budget deficits, and the accompanying payments imbalances, which arose from unprofitable investment by state industries or excessive public sector consumption. They should have been undertaken by lenders prepared to lose money as well

as make it since there are large risks, as well as large returns, in relatively poor and politically unstable countries; instead capital flows have been preponderantly in the form of bank loans, not bonds or equities.

Major international banks are not prepared to write off bad debts because this erodes the capital base for their traditional and still profitable activities in the rich nations. If it had been recognized at the outset that the right instruments for investing in Brazil, Nigeria and the like were bonds and equities, the current rescheduling negotiations would not be so difficult and politically charged.

Indeed, the debt crisis is best interpreted as the consequence of a sharp change in bank behaviour about a year ago. Until 1982 many intermediate- and low-income countries had become accustomed to the ready availability of international bank finance. They took it for granted that new loans could be arranged to cover their domestic budgetary excesses. When the banks, acting - to all appearances - as much by herd instinct as by commercial calculation, decided that new loans had to be stopped, the borrowing countries were forced to re-assess their financial policies quickly and with little warning. The violence of this correction was the main reason for the severity of the downturn in world output and trade last year.

It is here that the International Monetary Fund and World Bank have such an important role to play. The expansion of bank lending to underdeveloped countries in the late 1970s was too rapid to be sustained and, unhappily but necessarily, the countries concerned must adjust their policies. But adjustment

takes time. The task of the two multinational agencies is to keep credit flowing - at a steadily diminishing rate - to debtor nations during the transition period. If the decline in credit is gradual rather than abrupt, the outlook both for world economic activity and for eventual repayment of the debts will be much better.

More money is not by itself a solution. The Group of Ten, which refused to be browbeaten by the IMF's appeal for an extra \$3,000m support ahead of this week's meeting in Toronto, is probably right not to let borrowing countries regard it as a soft touch. Before further IMF disbursements are made clear signs of a return to more responsible financial policies in debtor nations are needed. Ideally, such policies should encourage capital transfers in future that are more viable and appropriate in character than those seen in the last twenty years.

The two key changes required in the domestic policies of the underdeveloped countries is the elimination of large budget deficits and the creation of a stable framework for overseas private investors. If the IMF succeeds in securing these changes it does deserve further finance from the industrialized world - and, if necessary, substantially more finance. Since IMF loans in present circumstances are largely a replacement for bank loans it is wrong to see inflationary dangers in its activities. Although IMF quota increases are by themselves no answer to the international debt crisis, the IMF must be helped in its task of promoting and superintending a system of orderly, sustainable and profitable capital movements between developed and underdeveloped countries.

## TWO KINDS OF COMMON SENSE

The Greater London Council and the metropolitan counties, creations respectively of Mr Harold Macmillan and Mr Edward Heath, stand condemned by Mrs Thatcher's election promise. Now her chief executive, Mr Patrick Jenkin, the Secretary of State for the Environment, is required to frame the charges in detail. Manifesto clichés really are no basis for a major act of administrative reform. Royal commissions set for a total of six years (Herbert from 1957 to 1960; Redcliffe-Maud from 1966 to 1969) to determine the present shape of metropolitan government. The Prime Minister may be determined on the disappearance of the metropolitan counties, but she should not be deluded about the difficulties and potential costs of the operation. Recent callow statements by ministers suggest that they have no clear view of how the government of the conurbations should be shaped; unless they evince one, and soon, they are heading for an expensive administrative botch.

"Abolition" has a finite ring. During the election speech-makers conjured hundreds of millions in savings, the disappearance of some 9,000 municipal jobs. Since then these impressive figures have gone from sight, invisible in the consultation papers now beginning to trickle from the departments concerned with services currently provided by counties and the GLC; they will have to reappear in the projected White Paper on abolition if that delayed document is to carry conviction.

During the summer the enthusiasms of the party rallies have had to contend with inescapable issues of public administration: the transfer of superannuation, borough rivalries, precepting powers, managerial calibre in relationship to size of authority, computing capacity, the inheritance of debt.

Home Office civil servants have now acknowledged that for one county service, probation, abolition will require the making of "complicated arrangements". As that old, dire mechanism of municipal "obfuscation", the "joint board" of nominated borough councillors, is once again wheeled on for police, fire and how many other services, Mr Jenkin's bland assurances about reducing bureaucracy sound like whistling in the dark.

The case against the GLC and the metropolitan counties is woefully easy to make. Yes, people are confused about the responsibilities of the upper-tier authorities; dislike the financial burdens of those adjacent towns and county halls. Yes, the current occupants of the six metropolitan county halls and the GLC's offices are objectionable (but county elections would have been only two years away; besides it is patently wrong to put the moderate Labour Party of West Yorkshire and Tyneside in the same bag as Mr Kenneth Livingstone or Mr Kevan Coombes of Merseyside). Yes, the "strategic" perspective over London and the conurbations has been missing from these councils' work.

How many of the same or parallel criticisms apply with equal force to other public institutions? The water authorities, unsupervised and closeted, the shire counties of Avon, Hampshire, Cleveland; sundry district councils: all could be damned. But leave justice and consistency on one side of this administrative equation. The test in the Government's own terms is whether "abolition" saves public money while promoting efficiency. It is apparent that significant (ie multi-million pound) savings will not follow if the police are transferred to some joint board, or county refuse disposal is given to a single borough to manage on behalf of others. Savings of an

appreciable size will only issue from a reduction in police numbers; from a lessening in the scrutiny of county trading standards officials; from the end of county subsidies to travelling opera companies; from charges for entry to Kenwood; from a doubling or tripling of bus fares in Birmingham and Sheffield; in other words, from a change in the pattern of services.

Removing the podium from which Mr Livingstone makes his eloquent speeches is not enough: some rate or tax-payer will still have to pay the interest on the GLC's debts, somebody - the commuting public? - will have to confront that yawning gap between London Transport's revenues and its costs. Mr Livingstone says that stopping all the "wicked things" his socialist regime has supported out of public money would save an average London family only 1½ pence a week; his arithmetic may need checking but his point is undeniable. The exercise of socialism in the county halls is but a marginal cost. Stop it and the park-keepers, police officers and traffic managers have still to be paid.

A decade ago the spirit of the age breathed of corporate management, strategic planning, economies of scale. Mr Heath was beguiled and redrew the map of municipal government. It was the then mere common sense to give the conurbations around Liverpool, Manchester, Leeds, Newcastle, Birmingham the status of unified counties. Last week in addressing the Association of Metropolitan Authorities, Mr Jenkin said that common sense now dictated the opposite. He should beware. A prospectus for reform relying on such a flimsy guide as "common sense" will lead into the same administrative mistakes as were evidently condoned when he and the Prime Minister were prominent members of Mr Heath's Government.

## Patentee's problems

From Dr David R. Bard.  
Sir, The present discussion on the commercial exploitation of discoveries by researchers in academic laboratories has largely ignored the strong disincentives against attempting to obtain a patent.

It is generally acknowledged that, in order to interest industry, an invention must have preliminary patent cover, taken out by the inventor himself, his institution or the National Research Development Corporation.

Although the cost of registering such an application is nominal (£10) the legal costs involved in drafting it can be considerable and must, if the application is not handled by the NRDC, be found by the researcher's own funds. At the same time, publication of the work is held up with the possibility that future grant applications may be jeopardised.

be commercially viable, and the chances are usually heavily against this, the inventor will receive no direct benefit since the patent remains the property of his employer. For these reasons an academic scientist, when faced with the choice of "patent or publish", will almost invariably choose the latter.

Yours faithfully,  
DAVID R. BARD,  
25 St Thomas Close,  
Cambridge,  
September 14.

## Aid for Chatham House

From Miss Marion Bleher.  
Sir, I heard the recent news of the drastic reduction in the press clipping service at Chatham House with great dismay. More and more of these valuable research tools are disappearing due to financial pressures. May I request space in your columns for a concrete suggestion?

Many of the newspapers, journals and magazines which were cut and filed in this collection are not only invaluable reference material for individual scholars, journalists etc. etc. They are also excellent publications for the publishers of those journals which are thus repeatedly quoted as sources.

Could not the publishers in question contribute specifically towards the cost of the Chatham House press clipping service, even if they are already corporate members of the institute?

The sum required for the salaries of one or two press librarians and the subscriptions of the publications retained cannot be very great. If this cost were shared between the publishers concerned, it is unlikely that each contribution would represent a great burden for the donor and in this way an excellent service could survive.

## Realistic look at health care

From Mr Stephen Schattmann.  
Sir, In today's second leader (September 24) you rightly say that the public appears to be ready to accept some increase in tax burden to ensure an effective state system of health care.

On another page you report Mr David Steel as telling the Liberal Party conference that more of national resources was spent on health care in Canada and Australia than in Britain. But why look so far afield?

In 1981 this country expended 4.78 per cent of its gross domestic product for this purpose, compared with an EEC average of 6.73 per cent and a maximum (Netherlands) of 8.47 per cent. Indeed, Britain was bottom of the list. This country also devoted a lower proportion of its total social protection expenditure to health care than any other of the nine members of the Community.

And this is not a problem for which the present Conservative Government must accept all blame. In 1978, the last complete year of a Labour Government, there were 179 inhabitants per hospital bed (excluding psychiatric beds) in Great Britain, against, for instance, 101 in Germany, 118 in Italy, 122 in France and an estimated EEC average of 130.

Apocalyptic predictions by the Royal College of Nursing about the possible disintegration of the nation's health care system within weeks are no substitute for realistic discussion.

Yours faithfully,  
STEPHEN SCHATTMANN,  
65c Wigmore Street, W1,  
September 24.

## Rugby line-up

From Mr John Payne.  
Sir, Your report yesterday (September 21) on Mr David Lord's proposed Rugby Union professional tournament is good news for rugby devotees unable to obtain tickets for international rugby matches at Twickenham, although its impact on the future of the game generally remains to be assessed.

Rugby Union is the only major international sport to which the general public is effectively denied access by virtue of the Rugby Football Union's policy of placing all tickets with affiliated clubs.

No one would deny that the clubs are the backbone of what is still essentially an "amateur" game and that they should be entitled to certain ticket privileges for internationals. But it really is time that the RFU, as responsible administrators of a widely popular sport, accepted that its club members should no longer have the exclusive right to attend international matches.

During the coming season I and my fellow rugby fans will no doubt continue to pay exorbitant prices to ticket touts (who seem to have no difficulty in obtaining tickets from some source or other) or settle down in front of television and await the arrival of Mr Lord.

Yours faithfully,  
JOHN PAYNE,  
15 Elm Lane,  
Bourne End, Buckinghamshire,  
September 22.

## Nipponese know-how

From Professor Alastair Cameron.  
Sir, The discussions on the slowness of British industry to use innovations made in universities seems long on analysis but short on practical and direct remedies.

I have just retired as Professor of Lubrication Engineering at Imperial College. Over the last ten years I had some twelve Japanese research students in their early thirties representing many large companies: Kawasaki, Nippon Steel and Nippon Mining among others. In fact one company sent three successive men.

All came here for one to two years, complete with family, which must have been costly.

During the whole 30 years I was head of the lubrication laboratory not one research student was sent by a British firm, a state of affairs shared by other laboratories.

Could one of your industrial readers explain why Japanese industry, which is acknowledged to be both good and innovative, finds this course of action worth while, but British industry neglects an opportunity which is on its own doorstep?

Is there a moral in this?

Yours faithfully,  
ALASTAIR CAMERON,  
2 Botolph Claydon Place,  
Bottisham,  
Cambridge.

## Missing the point

From Mrs Rosamond Harman.  
Sir, A sign I enjoyed very much and passed daily during the summer was to be seen outside a farm house near Newport Pagnell. It read simply: "Glass Cows' Milk".

Yours faithfully,  
ROSAMOND HARMAN,  
17 Pelham Crescent, SW7.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### A district council's bid for services

From the Leader of Sefton Metropolitan Borough Council

Sir, You have recently been giving considerable coverage to the views of those politicians who consider that the metropolitan county councils, such as Merseyside and the GLC, should not be abolished but retained.

As one who has believed for some considerable time that the county councils in metropolitan areas represent an unnecessary tier of government, I feel that the time is now right to consider in a sensible manner what services can be administered and controlled by the district councils, such as my own.

My council has already expressed the view, after a careful assessment of all the factors based on our direct experience since 1974, that the fire service, highways, waste disposal, trading standards, consumer protection, planning, industrial and commercial promotion, art and culture, coroners' service, rent officers' service, sport and recreation, home defence, and land reclamation, and environmental works, can all be passed to the district councils with a minimum of inconvenience and with considerable savings, in terms of staffing in particular.

We have yet to consider in depth the question of transport, but there is no doubt in our mind that virtually any system would be better than the current arrangements which are placing an intolerably heavy financial burden on the ratepayers of the area, who have virtually no say at all in policies that are being followed by the county council.

We do not pretend that other

problems will not arise. We are particularly concerned about capital expenditure embarked upon by the county councils in the interim period and believe that a moratorium should be placed on their spending.

Similarly, in view of the high staffing level within the county council departments, we believe that there should be a limitation on recruitment pending reorganisation and that all new appointments made be on a temporary basis.

It will also be necessary for the Government to make specific financial provisions at national level to cover the cost of staff transfers, early retirements or redundancy to avoid undue financial burdens on the district councils, for we do not consider it right that we should have a percentage of the county council's staff seconded to us, as happened in 1974.

These difficulties are, however, quite possible to resolve in a satisfactory manner and it is to be hoped that those in charge at the county council at the present time will recognise at an early stage that their best interests and, perhaps more importantly, the best interests of the people they purport to represent, will be served by them adopting a responsible and cooperative attitude with the successor authorities.

Yours sincerely,  
RONALD M. WATSON, Leader,  
Sefton Metropolitan Borough Council,  
Town Hall,  
Southport,  
Merseyside,  
September 21.

### Education for building

From Professor John Nelson Tarn

Sir, I read Professor Kennaway's letter (September 5) on building failures and possible remedies with interest. Architects are certainly not complacent about the whole problem of building and contract management, but his solution is too simplistic.

It is one thing to argue for better integration both in the practice of building and in the preparatory education for it; quite another to claim that "the best results are produced by integrated contractors with every discipline in their employ, and which are run by good project managers".

The objectives and responsibilities of the different members of the building team are not always the same. Who, for example, is to advise and protect the interests of the client or, indeed, to assess the quality of the environment?

There have been several experiments in the joint education of the various members of the building team: most lead to the conclusion that careful balance must be struck between shared experience and real professional skill. A civil engineer is

not necessarily an architect, nor an architect a services consultant. A few gifted people do have skill and understanding across the professional boundaries, but the majority need to be better at their own job while being educated from the outset to work willingly as part of a larger team.

It would be sad if, in our struggle to improve the quality of performance, we lost sight of the need to improve the quality of appearance. Sad particularly at the present time when the debate about architecture has attracted wider public participation and when there is such a significant increase in the number of well designed buildings which are being well built.

In many cases the architect must lead the building team and his education must in future pay more attention to the acquisition of managerial skills. But firmness, without commodity and delight is not architecture.

Yours faithfully,  
JOHN NELSON TARN,  
University of Liverpool,  
Leverhulme Building,  
Abercromby Square,  
Liverpool,  
September 15.

### Voluntary work

From the Director of the National Council for Voluntary Organizations

Sir, A study published by the Manpower Services Commission (MSC) and reported in *The Times* (September 19) claims that more unemployed people would be prepared to do voluntary work if further opportunities were made available by voluntary organizations and public bodies.

I am sure this is true and, as your report states, the MSC's Voluntary Projects Programme is successful in providing opportunities for some 60,000 unemployed people to undertake voluntary work. The majority of these opportunities have been created by voluntary organizations.

However, let us not assume that voluntary work is in itself an answer to unemployment. Its virtues are that it can enable unemployed

people to acquire new skills, so improving their chances of getting paid work, and that it can prevent or alleviate the distressing and depressing apathy that affects many unemployed people.

Neither should it be assumed that the opportunities that voluntary organizations can provide for the unemployed are limitless. There are already signs that the primary objectives of a number of voluntary organizations have become distorted by an overdependence on MSC financing.

Voluntary organizations can do a great deal to assist the unemployed but as a means to their own ends rather than as an end in itself.

Yours faithfully,  
NICHOLAS HINTON, Director,  
National Council for Voluntary Organizations,  
26 Bedford Square, WC1,  
September 20.

### Not so galore

From the Director-General of the Scotch Whisky Association

Sir, Your article, "Greece bows to the Scotch invasion" (September 8) refers to Scotch whisky's success in Greece.

Regrettably, the situation is not as encouraging as the article suggests. Although in 1982 the value of Scotch whisky exports to Greece totalled some £12m, the volume of exports in the first six months of this year has dropped by some 30 per cent compared with the half-yearly figure for 1982.

This is hardly surprising when one considers that imports of Scotch whisky have been subject to quotas since January, 1983, in addition to long-standing discriminatory price and profit margin controls, import licence and credit restrictions, import deposit as well as import duty, and a series of onerous taxes, the majority of which discriminate against Scotch whisky in favour of other alcoholic drinks.

Many of these restrictions have been imposed and, in some cases exacerbated, since Greece became a member of the European Comm-

unity. Their continued existence hardly suggests that the EEC Commission is performing effectively as the guardian of the Treaty of Rome.

Yours faithfully,  
H. F. O. BEWSHER,  
Director-General,  
The Scotch Whisky Association,  
20 Atholl Crescent,  
Edinburgh.

### British in Hongkong

From Sir Christopher Chancellor

Sir, When I was living in China 50 years ago I used to visit Singapore. There the thriving Chinese community were governed by the British. When I asked my rich Chinese friends whether they disliked being governed by the British their answer was that they did not mind who held the cow so long as they could milk it.

Perhaps this should now be the attitude of the British community in Hongkong.

Yours faithfully,  
CHRISTOPHER CHANCELLOR,  
The Priory,  
Ditchford,  
Shepton Mallet,  
Somerset.

## New approach to parish duties

From the Reverend A. C. Winter

Sir, I am concerned by the statement in your recent article, "New approach to parish work" September 23, that most of the men contacted in the survey of the non-stipendiary ministry "were unsure of their role in their place of work, and did not see it as the primary locus of their ministry" and that they had difficulties in their relationships with professional clergymen.

Not every non-stipendiary minister is licensed in his home parish. Being licensed in that ancient parish which for many years appeared on your back page, I have always thought that my ministry was to the business area served by that parish. I should like to say that, in trying to carry this out, I have had the greatest encouragement in every way from the clergy of the City.

I am also dismayed at the thought of being lumbered for evermore with the designation of "non-stipendiary minister." Being also an accountant, I may of course be biased in thinking that this description fixes on money for its designation. Is this really the criterion by which the ministry is to be assessed?

I think the crux of the matter comes from a conception of such a ministry as being there merely to take services, owing to a shortage of clergy. This is surely not the case. In modern times, when this ministry re-emerged in France, those who also had a secular occupation were called priests worker, or worker priests. This title surely puts the emphasis where it belongs, on men called to carry out the mission of the Church in the workaday world.

Titles are obviously fraught with hazard, as I learnt recently when a letter in which I described myself (correctly) as "assistant curate" received a reply beginning: "My dear young friend." In the twenty seventh year of my ministry this made me feel touched with youth.

Yours faithfully,  
A. C. WINTER,  
St Andrew-by-the-Wardrobe  
with St Ann,  
Blackfriars, EC4,  
September 24.

## Courts martial

From Mr R. L. Waters

Sir, Reading Mr D. S. Mindel's letter (September 21) reminded me of a murder case in Burma in 1945. I was the judge advocate of the trial. The prosecuting officer was a former solicitor's articled clerk and the defending officer had no legal experience at all.

I found myself at the field general court martial conducting both the case for the prosecution and then for the defence and finally summing up at the end of the trial.

However, in fairness, it must be stated that in Burma there was a great shortage of legally qualified officers.

Yours faithfully,  
R. L. WATERS,  
Boyle House,  
Newmarket,  
Suffolk,  
September 21.

## Dog in the manger?

From Mr Bob Parsons

Sir, I am sure that Mlle Bardot's aims (dog eating in Tahiti, September 23) are entirely honourable but, really, is the Tahitian tradition of dog-eating any more reprehensible than the traditions of cow, pig, sheep and, yes, horse-eating in Europe?

We view dogs as pets while, obviously, the Tahitians do not, any more than we regard our edible animals as pets. Perhaps the Tahitians should be encouraged in the vegetarian view of "cutting out the middle animal", but perhaps this brings them back to dog meat, or cow, pig, sheep and horse-eating?

Perhaps this emphasises the dangers of being too selective in our concerns.

There was a time when I could have eaten Mlle Bardot, but that is another story.

Yours faithfully,  
BOB PARSONS,  
10 Hatfield Gardens,  
Burnham, Slough,  
Berkshire,  
September 23.

## Naked piracy

From Mr N. H. H. Sitwell

Sir, Major-General Stanley would have advised Mr Damant (September 21) to read Polybius (II, 28) and Livy (XXXVIII, 21). They inform us that ancient Celtic warriors had a parade uniform with elaborate details and a combat uniform that consisted of almost nothing.

Yours faithfully,  
N. H. H. SITWELL,  
352 Kew Road,  
Richmond,  
Surrey,  
September 21.

## From Mr R. D. Caractacus Downes

Sir, While not wishing to disagree with Mr D. C. Damant's observation in *The Times* of September 22, I believe that I have some more recent information on the subject of "Caractacus's uniform".

This uniform consists of a white shirt, wing-collar, a black tie, a black jacket and a pair of pin-striped trousers.

Yours faithfully,  
R. D. CARACTACUS DOWNES,  
School House,  
The King's School,  
Canterbury,  
Kent,  
September 22.

## From Mr Dafydd V. Walters

Sir, Clothed, or unclothed, since when has Caradog (Caractacus) been an Englishman?

Yours faithfully,  
DAFYDD V. WALTERS,  
49 Chatsworth Way,  
West Norwood, SE27,  
September 23.











## Confidence returns to software field

The morale of people in the UK computer software industry is returning to its traditional high level following the knock it took over the collapse of Altergo.

The software companies resident in the UK are back recruiting people for a variety of posts, many of which demand skills above and beyond simply writing programs.

Morale has been further boosted by the latest survey of European computer services companies conducted on behalf of the European Organisation of Service Firms.

This showed that Scicon, the service group owned by BP, is the biggest European services group after IBM, when they are ranked by turnover.

There are, however, no other UK companies in the top 20. The French, long used to dominating the listings with big services groups spanning the continent, have managed to keep their position.

The Altergo collapse shook the industry because, despite some rumours that the company was financially shaky, it was placed exactly in the market where the best rewards should be had - providing IBM expertise.

Data Logic, the US-owned services group based in the UK, took the lion's share of Altergo and, to add a further boost to morale, is now advertising for programming, analysis and design staff.

Digital Research, another United States software company, also has a recruitment drive on, mostly on the sales side. Digital is embroiled in the continuing battle over what will emerge as the standard operating system for personal computers.

In authored CP/M, a very popular product for 8-bit microcomputers and has used the core of that product to offer a contender for bigger micros. In a short space of time it seems to have established itself as an important force in microcomputer software.

### JOB SCENE

Richard Sharpe

Whenever the big names in a sector of the computer industry begin to recruit, everybody else at least looks at the proposal even if they do not decide to apply to join.

As a result, the effect on morale can be high, showing the confidence that at least some software companies have. The failure of Altergo left the uneasy feeling that others may follow in the same manner with a quick run on reserves which the management hope will tide over a temporary sticky patch.

The fate of many United Kingdom software companies is far from assured and those considering working for United Kingdom service firms should apply the cautious criteria outlined in a previous column before taking the plunge.

Job candidates should be especially wary because the European survey which put Scicon in the number two slot also predicts that vertical marketing to specific user groups is the key to success as long as it is built on a reliable core of products.

Few United Kingdom software companies can boast such a profile.

### More games

Audiogenic, the Reading based software house, has announced it is moving into games cartridges for the TI99 home computer. For some time TI has maintained a monopoly of cartridges for its machine, but Audiogenic, better known for their software for Commodore's Vic and 64 machines, predict they will achieve a major share of the market in the next six months.

"The panelist will hold a diverse set of perspectives on these matters." So read the notes to one of the expert panel sessions, of which there were more than 30, given at the ninth and triennial World Computer Federation of Information Processing, IFIP for short.

The operative, one could almost say resigned, word in that quotation was *will*. Whoever wrote it knew that computer scientists can be a cranky lot, and that computing technology and science, particularly at the rich and advanced academic end (where it can be very rich indeed) contains a lot of rampant egos.

All the above conditions were met in Paris where more than 2,500 academics, consultants and corporate technologists (which pleased the organisers as breakfast point was 2.10) were faced with an unusually rich diet for their ninth world congress.

Within IFIP are represented more than 40 countries. It is the major place for East-West interchange on computer science (though after the Korean Airlines incident the few senior Russians present were keeping very much a low profile).

### Dominated by major powers

The programme, however, is really dominated by the USA, followed by Japan and whoever is the host country, with the UK usually not far behind.

But IFIP is above all a meeting place for the world's senior computer technologists to discuss a wide range of current, often fashionable, problems. They are not either deeply technological, though the Russian papers always seem concerned with mathematics and all questions aimed at the Japanese deal either with large-scale integration or the Fifth Generation.

This year the programme has been broadened to include two new streams (among more than 30 papers and 30 panel sessions spread over 4½ days). The streams deal with office automation and with the social consequences of computing technology always a subject of perennial interest at world computer congresses in the past but never before properly represented.

## Missing speaker stirs controversy at the World Congress

### The sinister side of expert systems



### THE WEEK

Rex Malik in Paris

Therefore here were likely to be a lot of lousy systems produced in the coming decade.

raised skill issues with which we were not familiar. Their widespread use could in some fields well degrade human skills.

We did not have to wait for expert systems; some existing computer systems had already had this effect.

Speech recognition technology, a branch of knowledge engineering, also raised the potentiality of

widespread communications monitoring by governments and this, too, could have unforeseeable and undesirable consequences.

Both could be considered as "scare technologies". But could not the computer community do something about them? It should take a leaf out of the book of the molecular biologists, who got together in 1975 at Asilomar in California. They were worried about recombinant DNA research.

Though there was considerable scepticism among leaders in the field at the time, the argument that it might be right that biological catastrophe was not just round the corner, was countered by the argument that with the state of research at the time, no one could say with any good conscience and certainty that such a catastrophe was not likely to happen soon.

What came out of the Asilomar conference were agreed canons of procedure and research safeguards which have served molecular biologists well. The leading practitioners in the computer fraternity, according to Dennett, should do the same thing. Their views would be much more respected than the views of politicians and others.

The general consensus of opinion among many of the senior computing scientists and technologists present, both American and European, was best summed up by Richard Tanaka an American and a former IFIP President: "I wish him luck, but with the sorts of commercial pressures now in existence I doubt that this proposal is at all realistic."

It was, however, unfortunate that the Congress never got a formal chance to find out whether he was right or not.

## Why it's still hard to make friends with the computer

Why are so many computer systems so difficult for the non-expert to use?

An expert panel at the World Computer Congress recognized that designing for the non-expert was very different from designing for the skilled and that the human interface was not being improved at the rate it should be.

One reason was the lack of involvement of specialists in the design process. Even so, it was surprising to be told by Larry Tesler of Apple Computers that there was only one psychologist involved in the design of the currently fashionable LISA system, which is being sold as more user-friendly than most.

He pointed out that the psychologist became involved less than half-way through the design process, but did not make useful comments till Apple had a working product.

She showed that LISA needed improvements, but Apple, for whatever reason, was unable to

make them all. Since then, Apple has hired a psychologist who is also a programmer (and therefore equipped to discuss technical issues) to work full-time on design. No one at Apple was ever previously engaged on design.

The problem, as American consultant psychologist P. Hoffman put it, was that engineers like hard science and technology. Unfortunately unlike hard computer technology with its rich literature he estimated that only about 20 per cent of the information designers need is to be found in the literature and most of that is fairly recent.

What engineers needed was a methodology and analytical techniques but in laying out the keyboard and arranging what appears on screens as to be easy to use little more than lists of rules which were not easy for engineers to assimilate.

Professor Brian Shackel, an economics specialist of Loughborough University, said that as

things stood now an expert would give you an opinion for £1,000 but then would have to charge you £50,000 to prove it.

It was agreed by the panel that the situation was not generally as bad as in the Apple case. Most of the large computer manufacturing companies did employ human sciences staff, but unfortunately they were seldom as deeply immersed in the total design process as they could or should be. Too many design decisions were still made before the cognitive psychologists were allowed to become involved.

There would not be much advance, the experts agreed, if the state of the art for these systems remained at its present primitive form.

Fortunately the commercial pressures were such that computers were introducing a different level of complexity in everyday life. It was going to be more and more difficult for the companies to expand the market unless computers became easier to use.

## Cobol's new lease of life

by Maggie McLeining

Knocking Cobol may be a fashionable sport among computer industry pundits but critics could soon be forced to eat their syntax.

This month sees IBM start deliveries of Micro Focus's Personal Cobol, an application development environment suitable for complete novices as well as more experienced programmers, and the success of the product could guarantee the Cobol language a secure future in the home and end-users markets. Much of the criticism of Cobol centres on its age now well into its third decade. Cobol grew out of guidelines drawn up by the Council Committee convened by the United States Department of Defence in the late 1950s.

Because of this some critics have mistakenly applied the same criteria for obsolescence in hardware to software. The lasting qualities of Cobol have been a positive advantage to hardware manufacturers, often being the only form of cohesion to build their products into a steady upgrade path.

There always has to be a balancing trick between new technology, to attract new customers, and backwards compatibility to keep the old, said Mr Peter Hewitt, marketing manager of Micro Focus. "Cobol is the only point of commonality across different manufacturers' equipment in the mainframe world."

Micro Focus is in a good position to quantify the popularity of Cobol, having been founded on the language. The company's CIS Cobol implementation was the first computer small enough to fit a micro computer and the sales brought Micro Focus a string of awards, including the Queen's Award to Industry.

Software houses are not the only organisations to be founded on the programming language. All the major weekly computer papers owe their existence to the demand for Cobol programming.

This has not diminished significantly over the years beyond seasonal variations of a few per cent.

What has changed is the demand for an extra qualification, such as experience of a particular database or TP monitor, but this is the equivalent of asking for a secretary who can speak "business" French or a manager with a knowledge of German engineering terms: the basic expertise remains the same.

Ironically, the computer papers have been the most enthusiastic proponents of languages to replace Cobol. Predictions for PL/I, RPG II, Algol 68, Macro, Pascal, Fliab and, more recently, Fort, Modula and C++, would oust Cobol have not been fulfilled.

A US government study undertaken earlier this year estimated Cobol usage at 60 per cent, rising to 65 per cent by 1985, representing a total of 75,000 man-years of Cobol programming each year.

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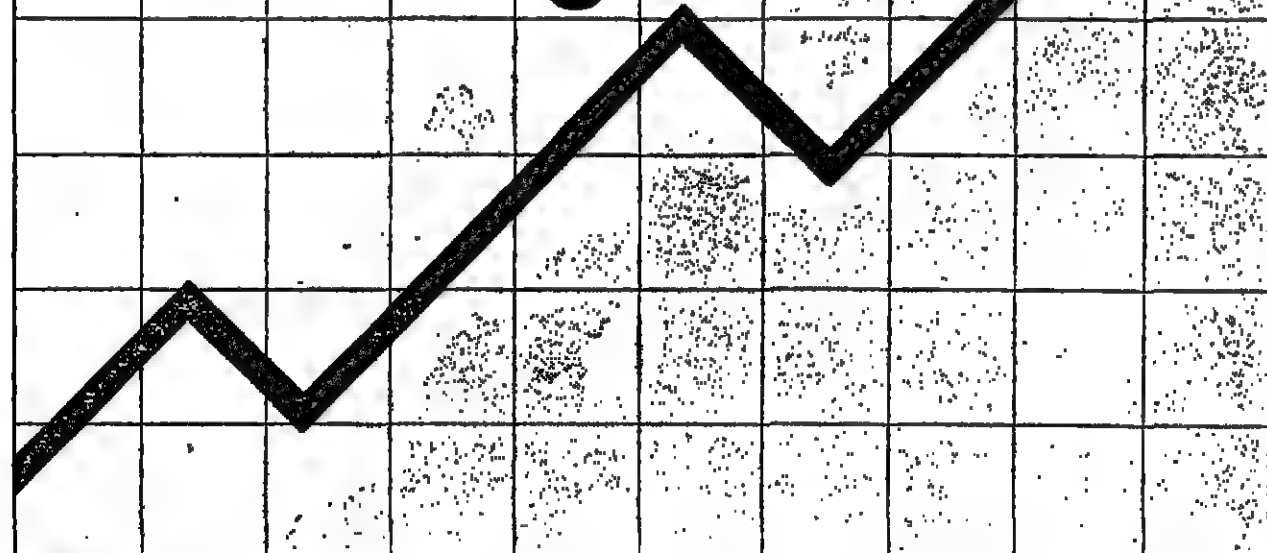
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### Q. What if I know nothing about computers?

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plain English. We'll show you both the computers and the programs you're interested in. Before you commit your money, we'll give you all the hands-on experience you want. And afterwards, all the training you need in one of our training centres.

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### Q. What do I do to find out more?

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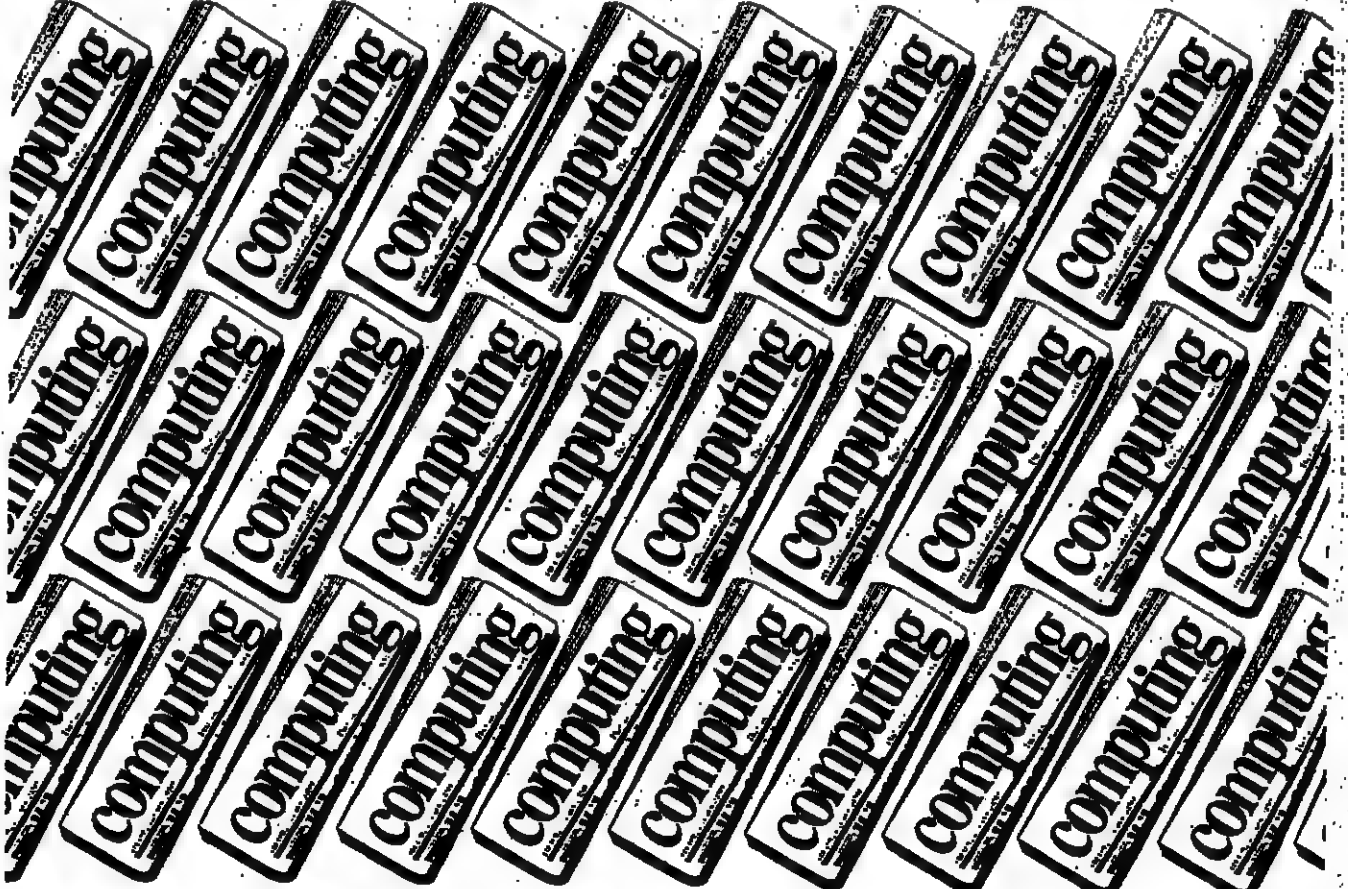
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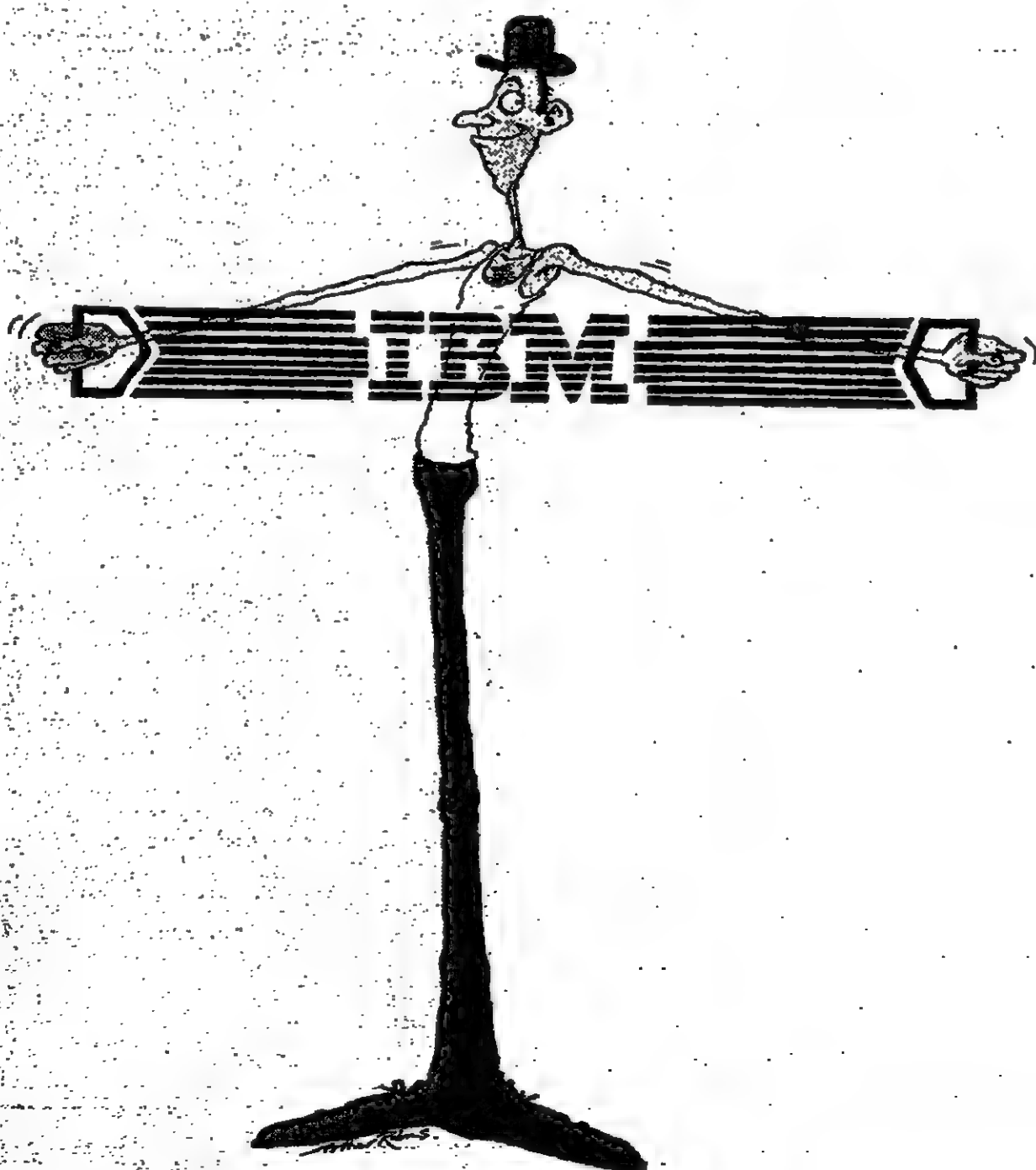
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## COMPETITION No. 3

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Closing date for entries - 1st post Friday, October 7

- The baud rate, when used with a computer, is
  - The length of time before users get fed up with a program.
  - The rate of data transmission in serial mode.
  - The time it takes a character to appear on the video screen.
- A dot matrix printer
  - Prints small patterns for wallpaper design.
  - Prints characters in the form of small dots.
  - Prints characters in one complete action.
- A daisy wheel printer
  - Prints large patterns for wallpaper designs.
  - Prints characters in the form of small dots.
  - Prints characters in one complete action.
- A Centronics standard printer
  - Runs independently of data transmission speed.
  - Is dependent on data transmission speed.
  - Runs a network of computers.
- An RS232C standard printer
  - Is independent of data transmission speed.
  - Is dependent on data transmission speed.
  - Cannot print graphics.

## Tie-breaker

Write, in fewer than twenty words, a novel application for a dot matrix printer in the kitchen.

FULL NAME \_\_\_\_\_ AGE \_\_\_\_\_ y.m.  
SCHOOL/COLLEGE \_\_\_\_\_  
SCHOOL/COLLEGE ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_  
TELEPHONE \_\_\_\_\_

SEND TO:  
Times Computer Competition No. 3, PO Box 99, Sudbury,  
Suffolk, CO10 6SN

COMPUTER COMPETITION WEEK THREE DAY 1	DAY 2	DAY 3
DAY 4	DAY 5	DAY 6

## Hungary puts its software on show

by Paul Walton



Thomas Kolai

There is more to Hungarian businessman Thomas Kolai than meets the eye - he is one of the Eastern Bloc's leading computer designers. He claims that Hungary has taken a world lead in building thinking computers.

This unassuming mathematician was in Britain ostensibly to sell the quite ordinary programming skills of Hungarian computer staff, who work for the Softcoop firm which he runs. He calls his business the "export of brain".

But he revealed that until the beginning of last year, he led a team which is designing one of the world's most advanced intelligent knowledge-based systems which will one day think for itself. It is making progress, despite the West's high-technology embargo limiting work to antiquated computers, because of Hungarian skill in the theory as well as the practice of programming.

This work began five years ago at the Hungarian Planning Office. It is generously funded by the socialist administration, which has nonetheless been reluctant in the past to publicise its world lead. Similar work is only just beginning in the West, with the so-called Alvey project funding developments as a collaboration between Government and industry.

The fruits of this work in expert system software and some of the people who wrote it are now about to come to the West for the first time, when a computer trade delegation operates for three days at the Hungarian embassy in November.

Kolai says he led a team of theoretical mathematicians putting cylindrical algebra to work as the first step in building an expert system. This theory allows software to be written in the Prolog computer language, which will speed up the production of the Hungarian Five Year plan by installing an economist's basic techniques in an expert system.

A large intelligent knowledge base being put together by economists, mathematicians and programmers will reduce the time taken planning the socialist economy from years to months. The Hungarian project, which is known as the "Metadatabase", is part of a much wider coordinated development effort by the Comecon countries, aimed at applying expert systems to all aspects of daily life. Kolai estimates that the Hungarian expert system will be an inter-

active "reasoning" system, answering questions immediately by the end of the decade.

Kolai said that he became involved in the early days of theoretical work on expert systems in the 1960s, eventually being assigned to its practical application at the Hungarian Planning Office by the Mathematical Institute of the country's major Academy in 1978. At one time he had also been a professor at the Sciences University of Budapest.

"The idea was to build up a database which could both hold and use concepts, as well as data. The real problem was in working out the algorithms which would make the interconnection of these concepts possible."

"What we were trying to do was build a computer system which had its own distinct ecology, in this case a system which could be easily used to handle large amounts of data and sophisticated concepts of economists."

## Planning cut

"The final aim of the system is that an economist can sit at a terminal and tell the system all his views on whole, or a part of, the economy. The major equations which he wants to use will then be drawn from the database and fed with the appropriate data automatically."

"The expert system could then output three or four models written by each economist each year, rather than the process taking three years to produce just one. A tool such as this could breathe new life into unwieldy planning, which has taken a lot of very laborious work to produce in the past."

The Hungarian Planning Office is now using what might be termed a semi-expert system, where the economist tells a programmer what he is trying to

do and the two of them construct small-scale models. Only a handful of variables can so far be used, to model just one corner of one industry in isolation.

Kolai believes that while this work is limited, it has thrown up some of the tools which will make eventual completion of the larger intelligent knowledge-based system much easier.

Hungarian programmers used American theories, which were freely circulating around the expert systems community at the time, to write their own computer language, making it easier to put their own ideas into practice. Kolai said that Modular Prolog is the language put together in Hungary, but now finding its way around the Eastern Bloc.

The Eastern Bloc countries such as the Soviet Union, East Germany, Czechoslovakia and Poland are all doing work on intelligence machines and sensory robots, Kolai said.

This work is hampered only by a lack of skilled staff, something which an expert system could itself improve. A lack of the most up-to-date computer hardware like that used in the West has had little if no effect of advanced, software-based research.

Work at the Hungarian Planning Office surprisingly began on the ICL System/4, for instance, a computer which is more than ten years old. Despite the fact that it was slow and had little capacity, Modular Prolog was developed on it.

Implementation of the expert system for economists has recently been transferred from the System/4 to a version of the more modern Honeywell DFS/8, which a Hungarian firm makes under licence from French supplier Cii-Honeywell Bull.

Kolai pointed out that the West's embargo on the export of high-technology computers behind the Iron Curtain does not stop advanced work being done, or even make it slower - it simply makes Eastern Bloc programmers work that much harder to overcome the constraints of speed, or storage capacity.

He decided to leave the Metadatabase project at the end of 1981, when the Hungarian authorities announced that strict controls on private businesses would be relaxed in moves to warm up the economy.

"As soon as I heard this, I was on the phone to my friends in the computer business to tell them," said Kolai. "We had wanted to run businesses like this for over 20 years. It was an old and dear thought."

The result was that by January last year Kolai set up Softcoop to offer both computer software and staff for export. Along with other Eastern Bloc computer staff, he had worked abroad in West Germany or Switzerland in the past, earning much higher salaries and much needed foreign exchange for the country.

As European countries such as West Germany begin to close their borders to these high-tech migrant workers, many are now turning to Britain.

## Help for the teacher

From Christopher Pointer, vice-chairman, MUSE, Lindsay Drive, Harrow, Middlesex

In reply to the article in Computer Horizons on September 13 concerning the dearth of educational software, I should like to inform your readers that members of MUSE (Microcomputers Users in Education) suffer no such lack. The MUSE software library contains more than 250 programs which have been produced by teachers and carefully vetted for educational content, accuracy and child-proofing. Most of the recent additions to the Library have been programs for the ZX Spectrum and the BBC Microcomputer.

MUSE is a professional organization whose activities cover the complete spectrum of computer education. These range from providing information for schools

and teacher through the medium of the journal, Computers in Schools, to practical courses on hardware. In addition, the software library provides good quality programs at modest prices to members.

Further details of MUSE can be obtained from the hon. secretary, Richard Green, MUSE, P.O. Box 43, Hull, N. Humberside, HU1 2HD.

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## THE TIMES

## Classroom Computer competition

Here is the third of our 12 weekly Classroom Computer competitions for young people up to 18 years old. There are two age groups - up to 15 and 15 to 18 inclusive. Entries are individual efforts but because we are keen that schools should become involved, the main prize - two Atari 600XL computers a week, one for each age group - will be presented to the school of the winner's choice. In addition 10 copies of The Times Atlas of World History, five in each age group, will be awarded each week to individual entrants, including the winners of the school computers. Winners of the first competition will be announced next week.

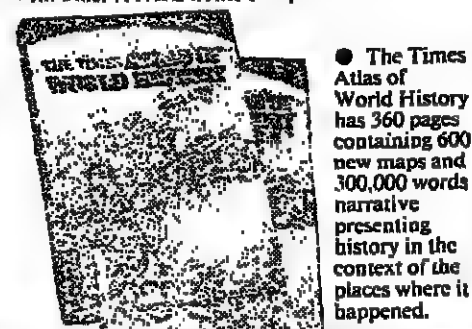
The competition is simple to enter. Cut out the entry form each week and collect the entry tokens from the back page of The Times (you will find it at the foot of The Times Information Service) on the five following publication days - Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Monday - and stick them on the form. Those who entered last week should be sure that entries are posted to arrive by first post Friday.

Today and every week of the competition there will be five questions on computers to answer with a different theme each week. These will not require the use of a computer

but may require a certain amount of research. All the answers are to be found in works of reference readily available to young people. There is a tie-breaking question to answer which will test the ingenuity and imagination of contestants and enable the panel of judges to decide the winners. Every week is a new contest, so missing one will not spoil your chances.

## The Prizes

● The Atari 600XL computer has a 16k RAM memory, expandable to 64k with a memory module, 24k ROM and software compatibility with other Atari home computers.



● The Times Atlas of World History has 360 pages containing 600 new maps and 300,000 words of narrative presenting history in the context of the places where it happened.

## Rules

## Judging

1. The prizes will be divided and awarded equally between the two age groups - up to 15 years and 15-18 years as at date of entry.

2. Those entries with all factual questions answered correctly will be judged first. The entry which in the opinion of the judges gives the most apt and imaginative answer to the tie-breaker question will win a Computer for the School or College nominated, and a personal prize of an Atlas.

3. Other entries with all correct answers and judged to have submitted the next 8 best answers to the tie-breaker will win a personal prize of an Atlas.

4. Those entries with less than all correct answers will be judged in order, in the event that not enough all-correct entries qualify.

5. If identical entries are judged to have won, the entrants may be asked to submit to a further similar competition.

1. All entries must be made via the official entry form as printed in The Times. No photocopies will be accepted. Several entries from the same school may be posted together.

2. Each individual entry must be accompanied by the required number of computer symbols as printed in The Times relevant to that week's competition.

3. All entries must be made clearly in ink. Incomplete, illegible, spilt or late entries will be rejected as will those without a nomination.

4. You must be under 19 years of age and be a full-time student of the school or college nominated at the time of entry.

5. Names of all winners will be published in The Times not later than 3 weeks after closing date. All entries become the sole property and copyright of The Times. Prizes will be despatched to the School.

6. No individual may win more than once in any one weekly competition.

7. Proof of posting is not acceptable as proof of entry.

8. The decision of the panel of judges appointed by the Editor is final on all matters connected with the competition. No correspondence at any stage of the competition will be entered into.

9. Employees and their families of Times Newspapers Ltd, its associated companies or anyone connected with the operation of this competition are not eligible.

10. All entrants will be deemed to have agreed to abide by the rules of which all instructions form part.

## Newcomer lands £2m deal with leading furniture group

A computer company formed less than a year ago, Optim-MCS, has pulled off a £2m deal to supply systems to Floreat, Britain's biggest furniture buying group.

Floreat was set up in 1967 by several small independent retailers to give them more buying power. It now has 137 companies

with 200 retail outlets, and combined group turnover exceeds £50m. With its expansion, Floreat has added management and computer services to its operations, and approached Optim-MCS to develop a suitable system.

Over the next two or three years, Optim-MCS will supply

almost all Floreat's members with small computer systems worth between £10,000 and £40,000. They will start on a stand-alone basis, but later be linked to Floreat headquarters over a network.

Optim-MCS chairman Mike Burden said the company now plans to market the system developed for Floreat in other retail areas.

## Computer Appointments

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Personal computer software is a tremendously exciting market which will develop into a major consumer sector over the next few years. Britain already has a higher ratio of home computers per capita than any other country in the world and, as hardware prices continue to fall, the demand for software rises in leaps and bounds.

The entire computer market, at home and in business, is becoming software led. In order to help us capitalise on the ever increasing opportunities that we face, we now wish to recruit two executives who will play a highly significant role in our future.

Both positions are based in Surrey and demand experience and maturity. Although detailed technical knowledge is not required, a proven interest in computing is essential. Candidates for either position will probably be aged 25+ and be able to demonstrate an outstanding track record in their chosen career.

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You will be expected to secure and develop further key accounts business as well as servicing existing customers at head office level. Experience in dealing with multiple accounts is therefore essential, as is the ability to prepare and carry out presentations to senior management committees and buying teams.

Further important responsibilities will include the planning and implementation of stocking plans in multiple retail outlets, sales development and some sales training. You should have a particularly flexible approach to your work as you will need to maintain excellent communications between the management team, the buying department and the salesforce, as well as major customers.

The successful candidate will add considerable weight to our current sales operation, with strong personal qualities of leadership, determination, tact and "presence".

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Principal responsibilities will be in the evaluation and selection of new software titles. This will involve preparing for and making recommendations at internal buying meetings as well as with key account customers.

You will need to be capable of grasping the essential information about new software titles quickly and efficiently. Within a very short space of time you will have to become expert in the various home computer systems, the software publishing houses and the software titles themselves.

The successful candidate will be responsible for devising and maintaining records on key account purchasing patterns, stock levels and returns, software publisher turnover and, very importantly, the continual revision of the master stock list.

Therefore, as well as the ability to acquire detailed product knowledge, an enthusiastic approach to administration is essential.

Please write, enclosing a full CV, marking your envelope "Buyer" or "Key Accounts Executive" as appropriate, to Linda Irving, Websters Software Ltd, Langdon Park, Cottesloe Lane, Godalming, Surrey GU7 1NG.

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## APPOINTMENTS

Chairman  
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Rio Tinto-Zinc Corporation: Mr D. A. Streufeld, at present chairman of RTZ Cement, is to be chairman of RTZ Cement from next Monday in succession to Mr J. D. Birkin, who is now deputy chief executive of RTZ. Mr F. S. Wigley is to be secretary of RTZ and Mr L. A. Broder deputy secretary, also from next Monday. Resumes: Mr Norman Rosenblatt has become a director. Standard Industrial Group: Mr Kevin Lomax has been appointed managing director. Yamachi International: Mr B. M. A. Moriarty has become chief executive of Eurobond sales and associate director of the company which is a subsidiary of Yamachi Securities. Tokyo. Three associate directors have also been appointed: Mr R. J. Demerza, responsible for institutional capital sales; Mr J. C. O'Donnell, corporate finance and syndication; and Mr J. H. B. Smith, financial operations and personnel. Courtlands: Mr G. Maitland Smith, the chief executive and deputy chairman of Courtlands, has been appointed a non-executive director of Courtlands in succession to Mr J. A. Gardiner. National Westminster Bank: Mr Roger Flemington is to be general manager of the premises division in succession to Mr F. G. Bonnie who retires at the end of next March. J. Henry Schroder Wagg & Co: Mr Ron Lis has been made a senior executive in London of the international company finance division. SAFT (UK): Mr Fred Matthews has become director of consumer products division SAFT MAZDA. He will be succeeded to SAFT MAZDA as general manager. Fletcher McNeice Partnership: Mr Robert Clark has been appointed chairman. He will shortly retire as chief executive to the Design Council in Scotland and will take up his new post on December 1. J. Aron & Co (UK): Mr Neil Newitt has been named as managing director and Mr Kevin Ryan as a director. Mr Newitt replaces Mr John Mahony who now assumes responsibility for gold trading for J. Aron & Co in New York. Mr Ryan will be responsible for coffee trading in London. Bendix Automation: Mr Jean-Philippe Geoffroy has been named vice president, marketing and business development.

## Duchess and a bishop help a stylish showman with a tailormade strategy for selling to the wealthy

Hard marketing behind  
the high gloss

Material world: Mr Packer believes in selling in lavish style

Britain's exporters, so long the target of exhortation, have been treble hit by North Sea oil, the high pound and the world slump. Now we are looking to exporters again to sustain recovery. In the first of a 3 part series on the trials and tribulations of a special breed, JOHN LAWLESS profiles John Packer of Reid & Taylor.

Shortly before 8pm on October 4, Mr John Packer will greet his guests of honour, the Duchess of Gloucester, at a banquet in London's Guildhall.

A band of the Coldstream Guards will welcome 650 other guests. They will be led in procession by masters of three through corridors lined by 30 pikemen of the Honourable Artillery Company, to a fanfare played by trumpeters from the Army School of Music, Kneller Hall.

Grace will be said by the Bishop of Wakefield (Mr Packer's home town), and then sung by the Williams Singers.

During dinner, a different Coldstream Guards band will play a Noel Coward selection and the regimental marches of the principal guests; after which the opera singer, Miss Linda Ether Gray, will sing *Land of Hope and Glory*, *Rite, Britannia*.

The Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, Mr Cecil Parkinson, will make a speech before the evening's musical entertainment is concluded by a presentation in the courtyard by a mounted band of the Blues and Royals.

As the guests depart, the bells of St Lawrence Jewry will peal and the latest sales drive by a company, which employs only 100 workers and has only 30 customers, will come to an end.

Mr Packer is the man behind this export extravaganza.

The only thing more extraordinary than the occasion itself is the fact that he is managing director of a company in a sector of British industry that has been engulfed by cheap imports and renowned for its lack of imaginative marketing: the textile trade.

Reid & Taylor - with a mill in the Scottish border town of Langholm, 20 miles from Carlisle - has survived because, as it unashamedly proclaims, it makes the "world's most expensive twist suitings".

"If you are selling the world's finest jewellery, you would be foolish not to present it in the very best showcase," says Mr Packer. "This event is our showcase, and it is preceded by a fashion show at the Mansion House, lent by the Lord Mayor of London."

"Our 30 customers will be there, and they will have brought their best customers with them. It is like a gathering of the clan - a wearing of a Reid & Taylor suit is not obligatory. It is just good taste."

Unlike most of the textile trade,

Reid & Taylor consciously links itself with designers. "Those participating in the show are the best: Caroline Charles, Roland Klein, Sheridan Barnett, Bruce Oldfield, Lanvin, Hanac Mori, Charlie Allen, David Hicks, Tom Gilbey and Tommy Nutter. In addition, clothes from the autumn collections of DAKS - no more than 35 of 35 of its total output of 85,000 suit lengths a year. Belgian buyers sell on into France and take between 12 and 15 per cent, whereas Italy take 4 per cent."

The great disappointment is that Reid & Taylor has never cracked the US market. "We are destroyed by a tariff of 42½ per cent in a country where textile makers of our quality are non-existent," Mr Packer says.

His lobbying of governments is, of course, highly unusual. "Jim Callaghan said he would see what he could do when he was Prime Minister. I made up a length of cloth with the initials J.C. woven finely into it."

We also made another length of cloth for his opposite number in the White House, Mr Jimmy Carter. "I don't know whether he was moved to act, but I believe the tariff came down from 47½ per cent a little while later."

The company's success is based entirely on the belief that, even if the customer cares desperately about the quality, it matters not a fig unless he or she demands to feel the width - by name.

Few other textile companies have ever managed to leverage wholesalers and tailors to impose such an awareness of the product on their ultimate customers. That is why Reid & Taylor can claim only 30 direct customers all in the

haunting theme tune - that "quality sells".

It built an up-market fortress in the depression of the 1930's. But next month's razzamatazz of royalty and riches is not the reward for the foresight of a half-century ago. It is all part of a continuous rebuilding of the ramparts.

Mr Packer stages such events every two years. Previous locations have included a palace

Reid & Taylor's philosophy is that it is possible to combine good work and hard sales - but it is a lot easier if there is more than a little sumptuous pleasure involved.

"We discuss in great detail what their requirements are going to be. But even after the fashion show, they may say: 'I need a little more yellow in that cloth' or whatever."

Reid & Taylor became the Rolls-Royce of the woollen cloth manufacturers only because it realized - long before the British Overseas Trade Board began playing a favourite and, for too many exporting companies, a

police were out with dublin lids and batons and 1,400 Lebanese ladies, some quite ample, were trying to get into the theatre with a determination that a fleming set on suicide couldn't equal."

But who picks up the £250,000 bill?

Reid & Taylor, is a small part of Allied Textiles, being one of six companies in its fine-products division, and the group pays some, but only some, of the money. As cash managers, the group directors are delighted, says Allied Textiles chief executive, Mr Russell Smith, to chip in half towards Reid & Taylor's expenses.

But that sum Mr Packer gradually reveals, is nothing like half of £250,000. For 65 other companies are so convinced that they can add to their already-glistening images by associating themselves with the Guildhall banquet that they are paying two-thirds of the costs.

Rolls-Royce will be chauffeuring guests in four cars. Garrards will have millions of pounds worth of gold jewelry on display. "I make, feather-suppliers and even purveyors of up-market underpants are also involved."

What is more, Reid & Taylor's guests are paying their own travelling expenses: 100 from West Germany (35 per cent of sales, which are worth even more

because, as Mr Packer delightedly notes, "there are some excellent large gentlemen in Bavaria, who require 4½ metres for a suit, not the usual 3½" - 40 from Japan (10 per cent of sales) and so on.

Mr Packer says that his cloth sells for between £12 and £90 a metre, and his company has been profitable every year since Allied Textiles bought it in 1964, even though times have been getting tougher.

Although other parts of the fine

products division make articles as diverse as soft furnishings, carpets and cloth interiors for the classic mass-produced cars, Allied Textiles chief executive Mr Smith, says that Reid & Taylor is used as "a flagship" for the whole group.

"If you have somebody in the family who is noteworthy it rubs off on the brothers and cousins."

His products, he says are "for the self-indulgent, for people who don't need to ask the price."

There are even those, he admits, who pay more than they need to for the cloth in the hope of getting invited to dine.

Mr Packer does not believe in maintaining a London office. When he is there on business, sometimes accompanied by his family, he stays at the Ritz (where a two-bedroom suite costs more than £200 a night).

But according to Mr Smith, "John Packer is more valuable to me marketing from the Ritz, in Paris or wherever. I can get other people to watch the looms."

Hongkong dominates the Far East. But outside of Japan, Reid & Taylor's sales in that region are no more than 5 per cent of its total output of 85,000 suit lengths a year. Belgian buyers sell on into France and take between 12 and 15 per cent, whereas Italy take 4 per cent.

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trade - though it has won the devotion of many more.

It is an exceptional exporter (with 87 per cent of sales abroad), and Mr Packer has been its sole salesman since taking over as managing director, at the age of 32, in 1967.

He had joined, three years before, as assistant to Mr Robbie Scott Hay, who established Reid & Taylor's reputation in the 1930s by reducing his several hundred

customers to the most valued 14 worldwide - and by intriguing the public with annual themes for new designs.

Mr Packer's business-style is dedicated to making a purchase a pleasure, though he is very traditional about how business should be done.

The fact that it is now possible to buy a £470 suit made of Reid & Taylor cloth off-the-peg emphasises how the Langholm mill moves with tastes and times. Its looms also make styles of cloth - incorporating fibres such as silk, ermine, or cashmere - to catch the eye of the top men who often want what are called "matched separates".

Women now purchase 10 per cent of Reid & Taylor's cloth, and the fact that Britain's great export for further revenue growth has led to the company starting to trade on the cachet of its name, a tactic exploited by French fashion houses, but rarely done here. It is licensing "accessory-makers" to produce under the Reid & Taylor label.

"It could extend to anything that has connotations of expense and luxury," says Mr Packer. "We shall be launching a Reid & Taylor fragrance - an eau de toilette for men, which will sell for £8 a bottle (made in conjunction with a former owner of Goya)."

Mr Packer received the OBE in last summer's Birthday Honours list. But the thing which may eventually distinguish him most as a textile innovator is his beginnings only this month. For the first time ever, six Scottish mills (not including Langholm) joined together to take the largest national stand at the New York Yarn Fair.

Although Scottish woolen firms have dramatically bettered their English counterparts - to move from a 7 per cent share of the British industry in 1977 to 20 per cent today - many have not survived. In 1960, 91 mills were grouped in the National Association of Scottish Woollen Manufacturers. Today it is 18.

Next January, five trade organizations (including such people as the knitwear makers) will group themselves into the newly-tilted Scottish Wool Industry. Its primary task is to market stylishly and aggressively a corporate identity for the Scottish wool industry worldwide.

And it is no coincidence that 18 months ago NASWM acquired a new president who has been the driving force behind the idea. It was, of course, Mr John Packer.

Tomorrow: System X

## Authorized Units &amp; Insurance Funds

Unit Name	Authorized Units	Insurance Funds
1. 1st Unit	100,000	100,000
2. 2nd Unit	100,000	100,000
3. 3rd Unit	100,000	100,000
4. 4th Unit	100,000	100,000
5. 5th Unit	100,000	100,000
6. 6th Unit	100,000	100,000
7. 7th Unit	100,000	100,000
8. 8th Unit	100,000	100,000
9. 9th Unit	100,000	100,000
10. 10th Unit	100,000	100,000
11. 11th Unit	100,000	100,000
12. 12th Unit	100,000	100,000
13. 13th Unit	100,000	100,000
14. 14th Unit	100,000	100,000
15. 15th Unit	100,000	100,000
16. 16th Unit	100,000	100,000
17. 17th Unit	100,000	100,000
18. 18th Unit	100,000	100,000
19. 19th Unit	100,000	100,000
20. 20th Unit	100,000	100,000
21. 21st Unit	100,000	100,000
22. 22nd Unit	100,000	100,000
23. 23rd Unit	100,000	100,000
24. 24th Unit	100,000	100,000
25. 25th Unit	100,000	100,000
26. 26th Unit	100,000	100,000
27. 27th Unit	100,000	100,000
28. 28th Unit	100,000	100,000
29. 29th Unit	100,000	100,000
30. 30th Unit	100,000	100,000
31. 31st Unit	100,000	100,000
32. 32nd Unit	100,000	100,000
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91. 91st Unit	100,000	100,000
92. 92nd Unit	100,000	100,000
93. 93rd Unit	100,000	100,000
94. 94th Unit	100,000	100,000
95. 95th Unit	100,000	100,000
96. 96th Unit	100,000	100,000
97. 97th Unit	100,000	100,000
98. 98th Unit	100,000	100,000
99. 99th Unit	100,000	100,000
100. 100th Unit	100,000	100,000

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## AMERICA'S CUP: AUSTRALIA TRY TO MAKE WAVES

## Liberty rides storm of protest but avoids ballast controversy

From Barry Pickthall, Newport, Rhode Island

The Australian threat to lodge a protest against the American yacht, Liberty, at the start of the final America's Cup race, was forestalled late on Sunday afternoon, when the defending skipper, Dennis Cossor, decided against making a last-minute ballast change to the Valentin-designed 12-metre.

His decision was made, not because of the threat made on Saturday by Alan Bond to call on the international jury to rule on whether the American 12 can hold three different rating certificates at one time, but because a late weather forecast predicted a continuation of this final encounter on Saturday.

The burgundy red yacht sat in a shed at Cove Haven Marina all day Sunday with her designer, crew members, the Australian representative, Ben Loxton and the American measure, Mark Vinbury on hand to oversee the changes, before the decision was made to keep the yacht in its light weather trim.

Few observers in Newport disagree with Bond's argument on a moral standpoint for the head of the Australian syndicate was quite correct when he said on Saturday that at no other regatta in the world would a yacht be allowed to change her rating certificate between races. Unfortunately, the America's Cup is no ordinary regatta, and when the rules are written by a defending yacht club, they are not necessarily written to favour a challenger.

Bob McCullough, the chairman of the New York Yacht Club America's Cup committee, which runs these races, said at the weekend that changes to ballast have always been legal during a cup competition, even when a race is postponed, and that the conditions governing this current series had been agreed and signed by both competitors.

When designing Liberty, it is now apparent that Johan Valentin exploited the rules governing 12-metre yachts, which allow a greater sail area to be carried if ballast is removed. John Marshall, a member of Liberty's skipper, said on Sunday that the American design was unique, because displacement and waterline length, the two governing factors, remained in proportion to each other when a change to the yacht's internal ballast was made.

This meant that when the crew decided to change Liberty to either its light, medium or heavy mode, no penalty is incurred



Making his point: Loxton (left) in conversation with Vinbury

under the measurement formula for having one parameter or the other out of line. To be able to set the boat up for one race and one race only is a very 'powerful tool', Marshall said, adding: 'This is the number one strategic weapon of our campaign, and the superior aspects of Johan's design'.

In fact, Liberty is not the only 12-metre designed this way. Victory '83, Britain's challenger, knocked out in the final trials by Australia II, was designed to take advantage of these measurement rules in a similar way. However,

when the controversy over multiple rating certificates first blew up during the trials in August, the British syndicate head, Peter de Savary, and his advisers elected not to change the yacht's trim.

The matter will now undoubtedly be one of the major points of discussion within the international Yacht Racing Union, when the committee members meet for the annual conference in London at the beginning of November.

● Perth (AFP) — One of the two partners in the company which

built Australia II is an American, it was revealed here yesterday. The western Australian boat builder, Steve Ward, who was commissioned by Alan Bond to build the yacht, has an American wife, Jane, who is co-owner of the firm, Sea Ward and Company, Boat Builders.

However, Mrs. Ward insists that the secrets of Australia II's controversial keel have always been safe with her. 'I've been rooting for Australia II all along,' she said. 'I've been involved with it for so long, I couldn't help but be right behind it.'

He himself is confident of the outcome. The moment Wilkins scored, he felt the balance of the whole shift significantly back to

## Atkinson call for more of the same

From Stuart Jones, Football Correspondent, Prague

Three days after forcing open Liverpool's steel doors, Manchester United's attack this evening lit on fire. Dicks, Prager, the Yugoslav centre, and the Czechoslovakian League leaders. They are unbeaten this season and have lost only once in the last 17 years.

The United manager, Brian Clough, said his team was clearly as good as the team he was playing. 'No matter where we go,' he said, 'we will not be a better team than the one we are playing.'

Yet to a large extent, that is United's own doing. In the first leg of the tie, they were given the freedom of their own half as well as the power of the attack. To make use of that, they moved only in becoming impatient and, but Wilkins' penalty in the final minute, would have paid even more dearly.

'It is important that we are not sensible this time,' Atkinson went on. 'That does not mean we will sit back with eight defenders, nor does that mean we will slow down our build-up. We plan to attack as usual, but we must keep tight in that strategy until the final minute.'

After Saturday's victory over Liverpool, United's manager had no need to lift his players. Once they had all reported to the club, he ordered the same 11 (only Whitehead, who was suspended, missed the first leg) and asked them to be 'strong enough to carry the same belief, drive and desire on the pitch against Dicks'.

Those words were aimed directly at his international representatives. He feels that 'it is time they used the experience that they have gained at club and country level in a game that is so important to us'. Atkinson admitted that he would trade 'not beating Liverpool last Saturday for a win in Prague'.

Clough's forwards are not the only reason, though they are rich enough. Should United go on to claim the trophy itself, they would expect to receive a total of some £500,000. That is not a small sum, but it is not the only reason for the club's interest in the match. The club's interest in the match is not the only reason for the club's interest in the match.

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## Football: Uphill struggle for English challengers

WORLD FOOTBALL

Brian Glanville

has returned to the attack, and the 18-year-old Van Basten has established himself as one of the most exciting forwards in Europe.

No wonder Ajax were able to transfer their young international striker, P. van der Schoor, when his financial demands became too large. They knew they had Van Basten up their sleeve. He is already a full international, and came on at half-time last week in the match against Belgium, to score the Dutch goal in a 1-1 draw. But Sunday's 3-3 draw by Ajax at Haarlem implies

defensive troubles. Little Athletic Town of Ireland did gallantly well to lose only 3-2 at home to the powerful, multinational Standard Liege, but the Belgian champions are unlikely to be as lax in the second leg.

Liverpool, 1-0 winners in Odense, should come through at Anfield with few problems, despite their lapse at Old Trafford on Saturday. But that kind of form would give them scant chance against the more powerful sides in the European Cup. Among these appears to be Rapid Vienna, their attack led again by the wandering, now greying Kramlic. A 3-0 win against the individually talented, experienced Nantes side should be sufficient insurance for the return, though Halldorsson, the Yugoslav international centre-forward, and his men will throw all into frenzied attack, we can be sure. They must beware the wiles of Panenka, the veteran Czech mid-fielder, who scored two of Rapid's goals in Vienna.

Two of the strongest challengers for the Cup Winners' Cup, Barcelona and Juventus, will have no trouble in qualifying. 'Juve' scored seven goals in the opening game against Atco, another seven three days later at home to Lechia Danzig - 40 of whose fans promptly defected, to the disgust of Boniek. Juventus' Pole, who said it was better to be poor in Poland than poor in Italy.

Of those fourteen goals, no fewer than half a dozen went to the new centre-forward from Verona, Penzo, who will be 30 next month. But neither he nor any other Juventus forward could score at Pisa, the following Sunday, where the team was held to a 0-0 draw, as just they get the most of the game. In Italy, that is the rule. The early goals by the big teams will lead to a rash of desperately *cattolico* spoiling tactics by the small fry.

'Juve' beat the unhappy Naples side 2-0 in Turin on Sunday. Maradona scored three times for Barcelona in their opening Cup Winners' Cup game away to

Magdeburg, once winners of the tournament. Barcelona, who allegedly have a \$61 million pesos debt, are forever in a state of turbulence, for all their huge crowds and famous stars.

It was recently reported that their players were so disgusted with the poor payment they received for a friendly game that Maradona came to their rescue in the next one, demanding and receiving a huge bonus, then dividing it among his colleagues.

Alas, there will be no more such bonuses for perhaps three months, the perpetually unlucky Maradona, who has badly hurt an ankle in his team's 4-0 home victory over the champions, Athletic Bilbao, who must wipe out a 2-0 deficit if they wish to survive their return European Cup game against Lech Poznan.

It might be said that Goikoetxea, Bilbao's Spanish international centre-half, struck again. He it was who put the other Barcelona midfielder star, Schuster of West Germany, out of the game for a season or so, with a violent tackle two years ago. Now his challenge has cost poor Maradona a one-hour operation on torn ligaments and a fractured ankle bone.

The Bilbao defender could face a 23-match suspension. His team's bus was stoned, its hotel besieged after the game by enraged Barcelona fans.

Now much happier in Spain is the former England, Orient and West Bromwich winger, Cunningham, whom Real Madrid have lent to Sporting Gijon. There he links up again with his patron, the Yugoslav Boskov. 'A phenomenal character who has always helped me... he knows that I'm not a static player, that I need freedom of movement.'

Boskov, who brought Cunningham to Real Madrid, will hope to get most of his new recruit. Cunningham says we will see him at his best before long, when he is fully fit again.

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# Outlook unsettled for the man from Manila after Magri's storm warning

By Seikumar Sen, Boxing Correspondent

The dawn on an English September day does not exactly come up as it does in Manila Bay but yesterday when the sun fell on Lord's Cricket Ground 'cross the way from Frank Cedeno's hotel room it warmed the heart of the little Filipino flyweight. The warmth did not envelope him the way it does in the streets of Manila but he rubbed his hands with the kind of satisfaction the secretary of the MCC might feel on seeing the sun on a big match day.

From the moment he arrived in rain 12 days ago to finish off his preparation for his world title bout with Charlie Magri, Cedeno has been praying for the sun. It makes him feel a different man. His manager, Jesse Abrea, said two days ago: "If the sun comes out we will take the title. If it does not then it may not be so good."

The sunshine lifted some of the depression that had descended on the two men after seeing, courtesy of the BBC, a video of Magri taking the world title from Eleoncio Mercedes. "He is a big puncher," Mr. Abrea said, "a fighter, not a boxer. We will have a hard time, but we can take the punches we will win. We heard that Magri has a glass chin but he took all the punches from Mercedes. They may have given Magri a chance for the law. Then he added: "But we must wait till tomorrow to see if the sun comes out."

The storm will no doubt break quite early around Cedeno's ears this evening at Wembley. Magri knows that Cedeno is a boxer without a knockout punch and he is unlikely to give the challenger enough room to show his skills. Magri, who has been training with Ray Catrouse, 2nd heavier than him, is ready to set off his big attack. "I'm going to knock his block off. I'll kiss him afterwards."

Magri confident

## CRICKET

## Sunday in New York for England

Rachael Heyhoe Flint will lead an English women's team on a flying visit to New York this weekend, for the first women's international to be staged in the United States. The party leaves on Friday evening, to play a West Indies XI in a 50-over match at the Memorial Stadium, Mount Vernon, New York, on Sunday, and should be back in London on Monday morning. "In time for work," Mrs. Heyhoe Flint said.

PARTY: J. Southgate (Sussex), J. Court, H. Storer, M. Marshall, J. L. Marshall, S. Pinner (Worcestershire), J. S. Pinner (Worcestershire), A. Storer, J. L. Marshall (Sussex), J. S. Pinner (Worcestershire).

## Top prize may depend on sums

By John Blunden

Not until the evening of October 15, after the last Formula 1 race of the season - the South African Grand Prix at Kyalami, near Johannesburg - shall we know whether Nelson Piquet has won his 1981 world championship victory, or whether Alain Prost, or René Arnoux, has become the first Frenchman to take motor racing's most coveted prize.

The result of last Sunday's Grand Prix of Europe, sponsored by John Player at Brands Hatch, with Piquet winning in his Brabham-BMW, closed the season. Prost, Renault, and Arnoux, sliding his Ferrari out of contention, means that many permutations now enter the picture, which must be used to decide the title.

Prost still leads the table with 57 points. Piquet now has 55, and Arnoux travels to South Africa with 49. With also six, four, three, two, and one point available for first to sixth places respectively, each of the title still has everything to fight for, and no doubt their team managers have been busily working out just what needs to be done on the Kyalami circuit in order to get their man the title.

By my calculations, Prost or Piquet have only to win in South Africa in order to become the new champion, regardless of where anyone else finishes, but Arnoux wins there he will only be champion if Piquet finishes fourth or lower, and Prost is sixth or lower. In the event of a points tie, the number of each driver's first places becomes decisive, then his second and subsequent places, until the tie is resolved.

Prost's 57 point have come from four wins, two seconds, one third, one fourth, and one fifth place. Piquet's score of 55 is made up from



Grotesque and frightening like a large-headed black-eyed spider, Piquet the title hunter. Photograph: Ian Stewart.

three wins, three seconds, one third, and two fourths. Arnoux has collected his 49 points from three wins, two seconds, two thirds, and one fifth place.

This means that if Arnoux fails to win the final race his championship hopes are over, and Prost can then take the title by simply tying with Piquet. This means that if Piquet finishes second in South Africa (giving him 61 points), Prost must finish at least first and fourth there to prevent the title from returning to Italy. A tall order.

Three British girls, Annabel Croft, Rina Einy and Julie Salmon, make their debut in the annual match against the US for the Laureus - Connolly trophy at Cambridge from October 12 to 14.

McEnroe lost only three points on his three service games and when he broke Lendl's serve in the sixth game to go 4-2 up, he looked unbeatable.

McEnroe looked even more confident after the first game of the second set, when he broke Lendl for the second time and went into a 2-0 lead. The match went to a tie-breaker which Lendl finally won 7-4 with a service return down the line.

In the seventh game of the third set, McEnroe was broken yet again with another Lendl service return.

Lendl won the match, holding service to love and gaining the winning point by slamming the ball past McEnroe. McEnroe salvaged

some revenge in the doubles final when he teamed up with Peter Fleming to beat Lendl and Vince Van Patton 6-1, 6-2.

Gene Mayer has pulled out of the United States team for the Davis Cup tie with Ireland in Dublin at the weekend, because of eye trouble. Steve Denton replaces him.

Denton: replacement

finishes third there, Prost can afford to drop to fifth, and if Piquet finishes fourth, sixth place will be sufficient for Prost to claim the title.

The situation in the manufacturers' contest is more clear-cut. Only Ferrari, with 89 points, and Renault, with 78, remain in contention, and even if Ferrari fail to score with either car at Kyalami, Renault must finish at least first and fourth there to prevent the title from returning to Italy. A tall order.

## IN BRIEF

## Table tennis sponsored

Sponsorship for the English Table Tennis Association, worth £75,000 over three years, by the American-owned retail bankers, Beneficial Trust, was announced in London yesterday. The money will be used for six annual grants of £12,500 each for junior tournaments, embracing the English junior open, the English junior closed and four junior "select" tournaments.

ATLETICS - Lasse Viren, of Finland, who has won four Olympic gold medals, will not run in the marathon at the Los Angeles Games next year. He reached his decision after finishing fifth in a 21 kilometre race in Myrskylä, Southern Finland.

SNOOKER - Steve Davis successfully defended the Langs Scottish Masters championship in Glasgow on Sunday night. The world champion won £10,000 for defeating Tony Knowles by nine frames to six.

BOWLS - The semi-final pairings in the Scottish indoor championships at Coatbridge on November 15, 16 and 17 are John Steele (Aberdeen) v Colin Sommerville (Stirling) and Jim Boyle (West Lothian) v Jim Nelson (East Dumb).

## TENNIS

## Lendl in the money

San Francisco, (Reuters) - Ivan Lendl beat John McEnroe 3-6, 7-6, 6-4 to win the \$265,000 (£182,000) TransAmerica Open championship. Lendl made a second set comeback when McEnroe appeared to lose his winning touch. "I did not play well enough at the end and he got stronger," McEnroe said afterwards.

It was Lendl's 65th win of the year against 13 losses. He added \$40,000 (£27,500) to his bank account, and he has already won \$1,144,878 (£789,000) in prize money this year. McEnroe, as runner up, received \$20,000.

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## VOLLEYBALL

## Hillingdon so assured

By Paul Harrison

Hillingdon, the English women's league and cup holders, began the defence of their title so comfortably at the weekend that their coach was revising their pre-season target of not conceding a set all season. "We have decided not to let any team get into double figures in any match against us," Peter Stringer said.

Certainly, the first two matches of the season were easy enough for them: 3-0 victories against Speedwell in Bristol, and against Portsmouth.

After a successful pre-season trip to Belgium, including a defeat of Hermes, Ostend, the Belgian champions, Hillingdon are raring to go. They, and few others, can see any other challenger for the title.

Their form makes it all the more disappointing that they have been prevented from entering European competition, because they had not paid back all the money loaned by the English Volleyball Association to enter Europe on an earlier occasion.

In the men's section, Spark easily won a Milosa Cup first round match against third division opponents Hillingdon 3-0.

# Legal Appointments

also on page 30

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## BASKETBALL

## Accuracy is the need of Palace

By Nicholas Harding

On a rare weekend free of disputes and controversy, Sunderland, the national champions, and Solent, the Cup winners, warmed up successfully for this week's European Cup first round games. While they were maintaining their unbeaten records, Crystal Palace, the league champions, were slipping further from their pedestal and suffering a second successive defeat.

Palace, who have received a first round bye in the Korac Cup, lost 63-58 at Liverpool, for whom Boris Stankovic, whose transfer to Ovale Hensel, has still not been paid, Palace are suffering from their lack of marquee.

Duke Tesara, their new American, was included for the first time only to foul-out with five minutes to go after scoring 14 points, the same as his compatriot, Mike Cray. It was the second time Palace had failed to reach 60 points.

Palace must certainly regret the departure of Johnson, whose 20 points helped Solent overcome Bracknell 104-86. Robinson collected 27 and Callender, Bracknell's new American guard, brought his three-game aggregate up to 98. Tomorrow, Solent receive the Dutch team, Haaksbergen, in the European Cup Winners' Cup.

Sunderland, who visit the Swedish club Alviks in the European Cup on Thursday, opened their league programme with two victories. On Saturday their home advantage was too much for Leicester, who succumbed 83-66 and on Sunday Hemel were beaten 87-77. At 61-61, it was anyone's game but with Knuckles in foul trouble, Hemel conceded all the next 19 points. Sunderland were once again indebted to their two Americans. Warren finished with a weekend total of 32, Bracknell with 50.

Knuckles (58) and Dossie (57) were even more prolific over the two days, however, for Hemel, who on Saturday had defeated Bolton 84-79, Bolton missed three lay-ups in the closing stages and Hemel needed no further invitation.

Steward advice Chamberlain, Kingston's former coach, now the assistant, to his successor Jim Guyon, helped Kingston to a 104-68 success over Manchester. With the scores level 40-40, at the interval, Chamberlain told Guyon to go for a press and Kingston promptly took the score to 65-44, by which time the game was won and lost. Broderick (32) scored freely and also collected more than his fair share of rebounds. Able support came from Ellis (26), Kingston's impressive new American guard.

Dunstable and Birmingham figured in the highest scoring game to date, Birmingham emerging 107-103 victors.

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